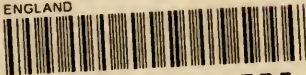






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SMITH # DESCRIPTION OF NEW
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A DESCRIPTION

OF

NEW ENGLAND.

1614-15.



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A DESCRIPTION

OF

New England;

OR,

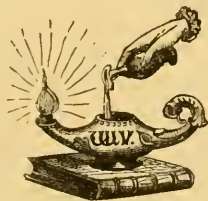
OBSERVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES
IN THE NORTH OF AMERICA
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1614.

With the Success of six Ships that went the next year, 1615.

BY CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

(Admiral of that Country.)

With a Fac-simile of the Original Map.



Boston:

WILLIAM VEAZIE.

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No.

Two Hundred and Fifty Copies printed, Small Quarto.

Boston:

Press of Geo. C. Rand & Avery.



PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.



THE "Description of New England," by Captain John Smith, is one of the most important works to be found relating to the history of this part of the country. It is the first book in which the country described by him, previously called *North Virginia*, is styled *New England*. The edition here given is an exact reprint — though not intended as a *fac-simile* — of the original tract, a copy of which the publisher had the privilege of using while the work was going through the press.

Smith's map of *New England* was first published in this tract. It was subsequently re-issued in other works of Smith; additions being made on the engraved copper-plate, from time to time, to indicate the more recent discoveries and settlements. The map is thus found in *nine* different conditions, the latest having been issued four years after the death of Smith (which took place in 1631), in a work by another author.

The map as at first published was, of course, in its simplest form, and copies in this condition are now rarely to be met with. The only one known to Mr. Charles Deane, who, with Mr. James Lenox of New York, some years since, collated many copies of the map, is in the *Prince Library* of the *Old South Church*, in Boston. It is in a copy of the *Description of New England*, which contains, in Prince's autograph, the following: "*T. Prince, Sud-*

bury, in England, June 1, 1713." That this impression of the map was struck from the plate in its original condition is also shown by the fact that the transcript published by Hulsius the next year, in his translation of Smith's tract, corresponds to this, except that the names of the engraver and printer, in the lower corners, are omitted, and Smith's title, the verses below the portrait, and some of the explanations, are in German.

The reprint of the map here published is an exact *fac-simile* of Prince's copy, re-engraved on copper.

It is interesting to notice that many of the names which our towns and cities now bear are given on the map to prominent places on the coast; but *Plymouth* and *Cape Anna* are the only places which have retained them. Smith gave the name *Charles River* to the water that he saw coming out of Boston harbor, which he never entered; but that name was subsequently transferred to one of the streams running into this harbor.

This tract was reprinted, with some variations, in Smith's larger work, the *Generall Historie*, first published in 1624. This latter work also embraced the most of Smith's tracts issued up to that time. The *Description* has been reprinted by the Massachusetts Historical Society, in vol. vi., third series, of their Collections, 1837; and is also included in the second volume of Force's tracts, 1838.

It is quite unnecessary to enter here into a detailed account of Captain Smith's career, as his biography is easily accessible to all, and we have nothing new to add to it. After leaving *Virginia* (where he had spent about two years and a half) in the autumn of 1609, we lose sight of him till 1614. On the 3d of March of that year, he left the Downs with two vessels, fitted out at the joint charge of four London merchants and himself, for *New England*, where he arrived the last of April. He was absent on this voyage about six months. His adventures and discoveries here are best told by himself in the ensuing narrative. It will be seen that he made two unsuccessful attempts to reach these shores the next year. In consideration of his labors in the cause of *New-England*

colonization, and of the interest he continued to feel in this object, the Plymouth Company conferred upon him the title of *Admiral of New England*. It was doubtless expected that he would soon return to the country, which he desired to do; but he met with many obstacles, and never again visited *New England*. Nothing appears to have been directly effected by his agency in the way of permanent colonization here; though he continued to favor emigration, and distributed thousands of his books and maps, which doubtless stimulated the pursuit of fishing upon the coast, by which a better knowledge of the country may have been gained, and spread abroad. The settlement of *Plymouth* in 1620—the first permanent colony in New England—was, as is well known, accidental. The destination of the *Mayflower* was not the shores of New England, although the Pilgrims were familiar with Smith's map of our coast.

We give below, in an abridged form, the titles of Smith's different works; viz.:—

A True Relation, &c. London, 1608.

A Map of Virginia, &c. Oxford, 1612.

A Description of New England, &c. London, 1616.

New Englands Trials, &c. London, 1620. Second ed., 1622.

The Generall Historic, &c. London, 1624. Also re-issued (not reprinted) in 1626, 1627, and twice in 1632, the year after Smith's death; the date on the titlepage being altered to correspond to those years.

An Accidence, or the Pathway to Experience, &c. London, 1626.

A Sea Grammar, &c. London, 1627. Other editions, 1653 and 1692.

The True Travels, &c. London, 1630.

Advertisements for the Unexperienced Planters of New-England, &c. London, 1631.

The Publisher would express his acknowledgments to Mr. Deane for the bibliographical and historical information contained in this prefatory note.

BOSTON, May 1, 1865.

NEW ENGLAND

The most remarkable parts thus named
by the high and mighty Prince CHARLES
Prince of great Brittain



These are the Lines that show thy Face, but those
That shew thy Grace and Glory, brighter bee.
Thy Faire Discoveries and Fowle Overthrowes
Of Salvages, much Covlited by thee.
Beh! shew thy spirit, and to it glory Wynn.
So thou art Brave without, but Golde within.

If he, in Braile, w^{ch} left Smiths, acts to beare,
In thy Fame, to make Braile Steele cut weare

Thine as thou art Vertues
John Daines, Verer



Simon Pascoe sculptor
Robert Clarke sculpsit

Observed and described by Captain John Smith

London
Printed by Ioseph Low

A

DESCRIPTION

of NEW-ENGLAND :

O R

THE OBSERVATIONS, AND

Discoueries of Captain *Iohn Smith* (Admirall
of that Country) in the North of *America*, in the year
of our Lord 1614: with the successe of sixe Ships,
that went the next yeare 1615; and the
accidents befell him among the
French men of warre:

With the prooffe of the present benefit this
Country affoord: whither this present yeare,
1616, eight voluntary Ships are gone
to make further tryall.



At LONDON

Printed by *Humfrey Lowmes*, for *Robert Clerke*; and
are to be found at his house called the Lodge,
in Chancery lane, ouer against Lin-
colnes Inne. 1616.



TO THE HIGH
HOPEFUL CHARLES,

Prince of Great Britaine.

SIR:



SO fauourable was your most renowned and memorable Brother, Prince *Henry*, to all generous designes; that in my discouery of *Virginia*, I presumed to call two namelesse Headlands after my Soueraignes heires, *Cape Henry* and *Cape Charles*. Since then, it beeing my chance to range some other parts of *America*, whereof I heere present your Highness the description in a Map; my humble sute is, you would please to change their Barbarous names, for such *English*, as Posterity may say, Prince *Charles* was their Godfather. What here in this relation I promise my Countrey, let mee liue or die the flauce of scorne and infamy, if (hauing meanes) I make it not apparent; please God to blesse me but from such accidents as are beyond my power and reason to preuent. For my labours, I desire but such conditions as were promised me out of the gaines; and that your Highnesse would daigne to grace this Work, by your Princely and fauourable respect vnto it, and know mee to be

Your Highness true

and faithful seruant,

John Smith.





TO THE RIGHT HONOUR-
able and worthy Lords, Knights,
and Gentlemen, of his Ma-
iesties Councell, for all Planta-
tions and discoueries ; especially,
of New England.



Seeing the deedes of the most iust, and the writings of the most wise, not onely of men, but of God himselfe, haue beene diuersly traduced by variable iudgments of the Times opinionists ; what shall such an ignorant as I expect ? Yet reposing myfelfe on your fauours, I present this rude discourse, to the worldes construction ; though I am perswaded, that few do think there may be had from *New England* Staple commodities, well worth 3 or 400000 pound a yeare, with so small charge, and such facilitie, as this discourse will acquaint you. But, lest your Honours, that know mee not, should thinke I goe by hearefay or affections ; I intreat your pardons to fay thus much of myfelfe : Neere twice nine yeares, I haue beene taught by lamentable experience, as well in *Europe* and *Asia*, as *Affrick* and *America*, such honest aduentures as the chance of warre doth cast vpon poor souldiers. So that, if I bee not able
to

to iudge of what I haue seene, contriued, and done ; it is not the fault either of my eyes, or foure quarters. And these nine yeares, I haue bent my endeauours to finde a fure foundation to begin these ensuing proiects : which though I neuer so plainly and feriously propound ; yet it resteth in God, and you, still to dispose of. Not doubting but your goodnesse will pardon my rudenesse, and ponder errors in the balance of good will ;

No more : but facring all my best abilities to
the good of my Prince, and Countrey,
and submitting my selfe to the ex-
quisit iudgements of your
renowned vertue, I
euer rest

*Your Honours, in
all honest service,*

I. S.





To the right Worshipfull Aduenturers
for the Countrey of NEW ENGLAND, in the
Cities of *London, Brislow, Exceter, Plymouth,*
Dartmouth, Bastable, Totneys, &c.
and in all other Cities and Ports,
in the Kingdome
of *England.*



IF the little Ant, and the fillie Bee seek by their diligence the good of their Commonwealth; much more ought Man. If they punish the drones and sting them steales their labour; then blame not Man. Little hony hath that hiue, where there are more Drones then Bees: and miserable is that Land, where more are idle then well imployed. If the indeauours of those vermin be acceptable, I hope mine may be excuseable; Though I confesse it were more proper for mee, To be doing what I say, then writing what I knowe. Had I returned rich, I could not haue erred: Now hauing onely such fish as came to my net, I must be taxed. But, I would my taxers were as ready to adventure their purses, as I, purse, life, and all I haue: or as diligent to furnish the charge, as I know they are vigilant to crop the fruits of my labours. Then would I not doubt (did God please I might safely arriue in *New England*, and safely returne) but to performe somewhat more then I haue promised, and approue my words by deeds, according to proportion.

I am not the first hath bene betrayed by Pirats: And foure
men

men of warre, prouided as they were, had beene sufficient to haue taken *Sampson*, *Hercules*, and *Alexander* the great, no other way furnisht then I was. I knowe not what assurance any haue do passe the Seas, Not to be subiect to casualty as well as my selfe : but leaft this disafter may hinder my proceedings, or ill will (by rumour) the behoofefull worke I pretend ; I haue writ this little : which I did think to haue concealed from any publike vse, till I had made my returnes speake as much, as my pen now doth.

But because I speak so much of fishing, if any take mee for such a deuote fisher, as I dreame of nought else, they mistake mee. I know a ring of golde from a graine of barley, as well as a golde-smith : and nothing is there to bee had which fishing doth hinder, but furdur vs to obtaine. Now for that I haue made knowne vnto you a fit place for plantation, limited within the bounds of your Patent and Commission ; hauing also receiued meanes, power, and authority by your directions to plant there a Colony, and make further search and discovery in those parts there yet vnknowne : Considering, withall, first those of his Maiesties Councell, then those Cities aboue named, and diuerse others that haue beene moued to lend their assistance to so great a work, do expect (especially the aduenturers) the true relation or euent of my proceedings which I heare are so abused ; I am inforced for all these respects, rather to expose my imbecillitie to contempt, by the testimonie of these rude lines then all should condemne me for so bad a Factor, as could neither giue reason nor account of my actions and designs.

Yours to command,

John Smith.



In the deserved Honour of the Author,
Captaine John Smith, and his Worke.

*D*Amn'd Enuie is a sp'rite, that cuer haunts
Beasts, mis-nam'd men ; Cowards, or Ignorants.

*But, onely such shce followes, whose deere WORTH
(Maugre her malice) sets their glorie forth.*

*If this faire Ouerture, then, take not ; It
Is Enuie's spight (dear friend) in men-of-wit ;
Or Feare, lest morsels, which our mouthes possesse,
Might fall from thence ; or else, tis Scottishnesse.*

*If either ; (I hope neither) thee they raise ;
Thy* Letters are as Letters in thy praise ;
Who, by their vice, improue (when they reprooue)
Thy vertue ; so, in hate, procure thee Loue.*

*Then, On firme Worth : this Monument I frame ;
Scorning for any Smith to forge such fame.*

* *Hinderers.*

Io : Dauies, Heref :

To his worthy Captaine the Author.

*T*Hat which wee call the subiect of all Storie,
Is Truth : which in this Worke of thine giues glorie
To all that thou hast done. Then, scorne the spight
Of Enuie ; which doth no mans merits right.

*My sword may help the rest : my pen no more
Can doe, but this ; I'au'e said enough before.*

Your sometime souldier,

I. Codrinton, now Templer.

To my Worthy friend and Coufen,
Captaine Iohn Smith.

I *T ouer-ioyes my heart, when as thy Words
Of these designes, with deeds I doe compare.
Heere is a Booke, such worthy truth affords,
None should the due desert thereof impare ;
Sith thou, the man, deseruing of these Ages,
Much paine hast ta'en for this our Kingdoms good,
In Climes vnknowne, Mongst Turks and Saluages,
T'inlarge our bounds ; though with thy losse of blood.
Hence damn'd Detraction : stand not in our way,
Enuie, it selfe, will not the Truth gaine say.*

N. Smith.

To that worthy and generous Gentle-
man, my verie good friend, *Captaine Smith.*

M *Ay Fate thy Prospect prosper, that thy name
May be eternised with liuing fame :
Though foule Detraction Honour would peruert,
And Enuie cuer waits vpon desert :
In spight of Pelias, when his hate lies colde,
Returne as Iason with a fleece of Golde.
Then after-ages shall record thy praise,
That a New England to this Ile didst raise :
And when thou dyest (as all that liue must die)
Thy fame liue heere ; thou, with Eternitie.*

R: Gunnell.

To his friend Cap: Smith vpon his
description of New England.

*S*ir; your Relations I haue read: which shewe
Their's reason I should honour them and you;
And if their meaning I haue vnderstood,
I dare to censure, thus: Your Proiect's good;
And may (if follow'd) doubtlesse quit the paine,
With honour, pleasure and a trebble gainc;
Beside the benefit that shall arise
To make more happie our Posteritics.

For would we daigne to spare, though 'twere no more
Then what o're-filles, and surfets vs in store,
To order Nature's fruitfulnessse a while
In that rude Garden, you New England stile;
With present good, ther's hope in after-daies
Thence to repaire what Time and Pride decaies
In this rich kingdome. And the spatious West
Being still more with English blood possess,
The Proud Iberians shall not rule those Seas,
To checke our ships from sayling where they please;
Nor future times make any forraine power
Become so great to force a bound to Our.

Much good my minde fore-tels would follow hence
With little labour, and with lesse expence.
Thriue therefore thy Designe, who ere enuie:
England may ioy in England's Colony,
Virginia feeke her Virgine sisters good,
Be blessed in such happie neighbourhood:
Or, what-soere Fate pleaseth to permit,
Be thou still honor'd for first moouing it.

George Wither,
è societate Lincolns.

In the deserued honour of my honest
and worthie Captaine, Iohn Smith,
and his Worke.

Captaine and friends when I peruse thy booke
(With Iudgements eyes) into thy heart I looke:
And there I finde (what sometimes-Albyon knew)
A Souldier, to his Countries-honour, true.
Some fight for wealth; and some for emptie praise;
But thou alone thy Countries Fame to raise.
With due discretion, and vndanted heart,
I (oft) so well haue seene thee aēt thy Part
In deepest plunge of hard extremitie,
As forc't the troups of proudest foes to flie.
Though men of greater Ranke and lesse desert
Would Pish-away thy Praise, it can not start
From the true Owner; for, all good-mens tongues
Shall keepe the same. To them that Part belongs.
If, then, Wit, Courage, and Successe should get
Thee Fame; the Muse for that is in thy debt:
A part whereof (least able though I bee)
Thus heere I doe disburse, to honor Thee.

Rawly Croshaw.



Michael Phettiplace, William Phettiplace, &
Richard Wiffing, *Gentlemen, and*
Souldiers vnder Captaine Smiths
Command: In his deserued
honor for his Worke,
and worth.

WHy may not we in this Worke haue our Mite,
That had our share in each black day and night,
When thou Virginia soild'st, yet kept'st vnstained;
And held'st the King of Pafpeheh enchained.
Thou all alone in Saluage sterne didst take.

Pamunkes king wee saw thee captiue make
Among seauen hundred of his stoutest men,
To murther thee and vs resolued; when
Fast by the hand thou ledst this Saluage grim,
Thy Pistoll at his breast to gouerne him:
Which did infuse such awe in all the rest
(Sith their drad Soueraigne thou had'st so distrest)
That thou and wee (poore sixteene) safe retir'd
Vnto our helpleffe ships. Thou (thus admir'd)
Didst make proud Powhatan, his subiects send
To Iames his Towne, thy censure to attend:
And all Virginia's Lords, and Pettie Kings,
Awd by thy vertue, crouch, and Presents brings
To gaine thy grace; so dreaded thou hast beene:
And yet a heart more milde is seldome seene;
So, making Valour Vertue, really;
Who hast nought in thee counterfet, or slie:
If in the sleight bee not the truest art,
That makes men famoused for faire desert.

Who

*Who saith of thee, this sauiors of vaine-glorie,
Mistakes both thee and vs, and this true storie.
If it bee ill in Thee, so well to doe ;
Then, is it ill in Vs, to praise thee too,
But, if the first bee well done ; it is well,
To say it doth (if so it doth) excel !
Praise is the guerdon of each deere desert,
Making the praised a^d the praised part
With more alacritie : Honours Square is Praise ;
Without which, it (regardlesse) soone decaies.*

*And for this paines of thine wee praise thee rather,
That future times may know who was the father
Of this rare Worke (New England) which may bring
Praise to thy God, and profit to thy King.*





Because the Booke was printed ere

the Prince his Highnesse had altered the names, I intreate
the Reader, peruse this schedule ; which will
plainely shew him the correspondence
of the old names to the new.

| The old names. | The new. | The old names. | The new. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Cape Cod</i> | <i>Cape Iames</i> | <i>Sowocatumk</i> | <i>Ipswitch</i> |
| | <i>Milford haven</i> | <i>Bahana</i> | <i>Dartmouth</i> |
| <i>Chawum</i> | <i>Barwick</i> | | <i>Sandwich</i> |
| <i>Accomack</i> | <i>Plimouth</i> | <i>Aucocifcos Mount</i> | <i>Shooters hill</i> |
| <i>Sagoquas</i> | <i>Oxford</i> | <i>Aucocifco</i> | <i>The Bafe</i> |
| <i>Massachusets Mount</i> | <i>Cheuit hill</i> | <i>Aumoughcaragen</i> | <i>Cambridge</i> |
| <i>Massachusets Riuer</i> | <i>Charles Riuer</i> | <i>Kinebeck</i> | <i>Edenborough</i> |
| <i>Totant</i> | <i>Fawmouth</i> | <i>Sagadahock</i> | <i>Leeth</i> |
| <i>A Country not discoverd</i> | <i>Bristow</i> | <i>Pemmaquid</i> | <i>S. Iohns towne</i> |
| <i>Naenkeck</i> | <i>Bastable</i> | <i>Monahigan</i> | <i>Barties Iles</i> |
| <i>Cape Trabigzanda</i> | <i>Cape Anne</i> | <i>Segocket</i> | <i>Norwich</i> |
| <i>Aggawom</i> | <i>Southampton</i> | <i>Matinnack</i> | <i>Willowby's Iles</i> |
| <i>Smiths Iles</i> | <i>Smiths Iles</i> | <i>Metinnicus</i> | <i>Hoghton's Iles</i> |
| <i>Paffataquack</i> | <i>Hull</i> | <i>Mecadacut</i> | <i>Dunbarton</i> |
| <i>Accominticus</i> | <i>Boston</i> | <i>Pennobscot</i> | <i>Aborden</i> |
| <i>Saffanowes Mount</i> | <i>Snodon hill</i> | <i>Nusket</i> | <i>Lowmonds</i> |





A DESCRIPTION OF New-England, by Captaine *Iohn Smith.*



IN the moneth of Aprill, 1614. with *My first voyage to New-England* two Ships from *London*, of a few Marchants, I chanced to ariue in *New-England*, a parte of *Ameryca*, at the Ile of *Mona-higgan*, in $43\frac{1}{2}$ of Northerly latitude: our plot was there to take Whales and make tryalls of a Myne of Gold and Copper. If those failed, Fish and Furres was then our refuge, to make our selues fauers howfoeuer: we found this Whalefishing a costly conclusion: we saw many, and spent much time in chafing them; but could not kill any: They beeing a kinde of Iubartes, and not the Whale that yeeldes Finnes and Oyle as wee expected. For our Golde, it was rather the Masters deuice to get a voyage that projected it, then any knowledge hee had at all of any such matter. Fish and Furres was now our guard: and by our late arriual, and long lingring about the Whale, the prime of both those seasons were past ere wee perceiued it;

we thinking that their seasons served at all times: but we found it otherwise; for by the midst of June, the fishing failed. Yet in July and August some was taken, but not sufficient to defray so great a charge as our stay required. Of dry fish we made about 40000. of Cor fish about 7000. Whilest the sailers fished, my selfe with eight or nine others of them might best be spared; Ranging the coast in a small boat, we got for trifles neer 1100 Beaver skins, 100 Martins, and neer as many Otters; and the most of them within the distance of twenty leagues. We ranged the Coast both East and West much further; but Eastwards our commodities were not esteemed, they were so neare the French who affords them better: and right against vs in the Main was a Ship of Sir *Frances Pophames*, that had there such acquaintance, hauing many yeares vsed onely that porte, that the most parte there was had by him. And 40 leagues westwards were two French Ships, that had made there a great voyage by trade, during the time wee tryed those conclusions, not knowing the Coast, nor Saluages habitation. With these Furses, the Traine, and Cor-fish I returned for *England* in the Bark: where within six monthes after our departure from the *Downes*, we safe arriued back. The best of this fish was solde for five pound the hundreth, the rest by ill vsage betwixt three pound and fifty shillings. The other Ship staid to fit herselfe for *Spaine* with the dry fish which was sould, by the Sailers reporte that returned,
at

at forty ryalls the quintall, each hundred weighing two quintalls and a halfe.

New England is that part of *America* in the Ocean Sea oppofite to *Noua Albyon* in the South Sea; difcovered by the moft memorable Sir *Francis Drake* in his voyage about the worlde. In regarde whereto this is filed *New England*, beeing in the fame latitude. *New France*, off it, is Northward: Southwardes is *Virginia*, and all the adioyning Continent, with *New Granado*, *New Spain*, *New Andolfofia* and the *West Indies*. Now becaufe I haue been fo oft asked fuch ftrange questions, of the goodneffe and greatneffe of thofe fpacious Tracts of land, how they can bee thus long vnknown, or not poffeffed by the *Spaniard*, and many fuch like demands; I intreat your pardons, if I chance to be too plaine, or tedious in relating my knowledge for plaine mens fatiffaction.

Florida is the next adioyning to the *Indies*, which vnprofperoufly was attempted to be planted by the *French*. A Country farre bigger then *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, yet little knowne to any Christian, but by the wonderful endeouours of *Ferdinando de Soto* a valiant *Spaniard*: whose writings in this age is the beft guide knowne to fearch thofe parts.

Virginia is no Ile (as many doe imagine) but part of the Continent adioyning to *Florida*; whose bounds may be ftretched to the magnitude thereof without offence to any Christian inhabitant. For from the degrees

degrees of 30. to 45. his Maiestie hath granted his Letters patents, the Coast extending South-west and North-east aboute 1500 miles; but to follow it aboard, the shore may well be 2000. at the least: of which, 20. miles is the most giues entrance into the Bay of *Chisapeak*, where is the *London* plantation: within which is a Country (as you may perceiue by the description in a Booke and Map printed in my name of that little I there discouered) may well suffice 300000 people to inhabit. And Southward adioyneth that part discouered at the charge of Sir *Walter Rawley*, by Sir *Ralph Lane*, and that learned Mathematician Mr. *Thomas Heryot*. Northward six or seauen degrees is the Riuer *Sagadahock*, where was planted the Westerne Colony, by that Honourable Patrone of vertue Sir *John Poppam* Lord chief Iustice of *England*. Ther is also a relation printed by Captaine *Bartholomew Gosnould*, of *Elizabeths Iles*: and an other by Captaine *Waymoth*, of *Pemmaquid*. From all these diligent obseruers, posterity may be bettered by the fruits of their labours. But for diuers others that long before and since haue ranged those parts, within a kenning sometmes of the shore, some touching in one place some in another, I must entreat them pardon me for omitting them; or if I offend in saying that their true descriptions are concealed, or neuer well obserued, or died with the Authors: so that the Coast is yet still but euen as a Coast vnknowne and vndiscouered. I haue had six or seauen feuerall plots of those Northren parts, so vnlike each
to

to other, and most so differing from any true proportion, or resemblance of the Countrey, as they did mee no more good, then so much waste paper, though they cost me more. It may be it was not my chance to see the best; but least others may be deceiued as I was, or through dangerous ignorance hazard themselves as I did, I haue drawn a Map from Point to Point, Ile to Ile, and Harbour to Harbour, with the Soundings, Sands, Rocks, and Land-marks as I passed close aboard the Shore in a little Boat; although there be many things to be obserued which the haste of other affaires did cause me omit: for, being sent more to get present commodities, then knowledge by discoueries for any future good, I had not power to search as I would: yet it will serue to direct any shall goe that waies, to safe Harbours and the Saluages habitations: What marchandize and commodities for their labour they may finde, this following discourse shall plainly demonstrate.

Thus you may see, of this 2000. miles more then halfe is yet vnknowne to any purpose: no not so much as the borders of the Sea are yet certainly discouered. As for the goodnes and true substances of the Land, wee are for most part yet altogether ignorant of them, vnlesse it be those parts about the Bay of *Chisapeack* and *Sagadahock*: but onely here and there wee touched or haue seene a little the edges of those large dominions, which doe stretch themselves into the Maine, God doth know how many thousand miles; whereof we can yet no more iudge, then a stranger that

that faileth betwixt *England* and *France* can describe the Harbors and dangers by landing here or there in some Riuer or Bay, tell thereby the goodnesse and substances of *Spaine*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Bohemia*, *Hungaria* and the rest. By this you may perceiue how much they erre, that think euery one which hath bin at *Virginia* vnderstandeth or knowes what *Virginia* is: Or that the *Spaniards* know one halfe quarter of those Territories they possesse; no, not so much as the true circumference of *Terra Incognita*, whose large dominions may equalize the greatnesse and goodnes of *America*, for any thing yet known. It is strange with what small power hee hath raigned in the *East Indies*; and few will vnderstand the truth of his strength in *America*: where he hauing so much to keepe with such a pampered force, they neede not greatly feare his furie, in the *Bermudas*, *Virginia*, *New France*, or *New England*; beyond whose bounds *America* doth stretch many thousand miles: into the frozen partes whereof one Master *Hutson* an English Mariner did make the greatest discouerie of any Christian I knowe of, where he vnfortunately died. For *Affrica*, had not the industrious Portugales ranged her vnknowne parts, who would haue fought for wealth among those fryed Regions of blacke brutish Negers, where notwithstanding all the wealth and admirable aduentures and endeaours more then 140 yeares, they knowe not one third of those blacke habitations. But it is not a worke for euery one, to manage such an affaire as makes a discouerie, and plants a Colony:

Colony: It requires all the best parts of Art, Iudgement, Courage, Honesty, Constancy, Dilligence and Industrie, to doe but neere well. Some are more proper for one thing then another; and therein are to be imployed: and nothing breedes more confusion then misplacing and misemploying men in their vndertakings. *Columbus, Cortez, Pitzara, Soto, Magellanes*, and the rest serued more then a prentiship to learne how to begin their most memorable attempts in the *West Indes*: which to the wonder of all ages successfully they effected, when many hundreds of others farre aboute them in the worlds opinion, beeing instructed but by relation, came to shame and confusion in actions of small moment, who doubtlesse in other matters, were both wise, discreet, generous, and couragious. I say not this to detract any thing from their incomparable merits, but to answer those questionlesse questions that keep vs back from imitating the worthinesse of their braue spirits that aduanced themselues from poore Souldiers to great Captaines, their posterity to great Lords, their King to be one of the greatest Potentates on earth, and the fruites of their labours, his greatest glory, power and renoune.

That part wee call *New England* is betwixt the degrees of 41. and 45: but that parte this discourse *The description of New England.* speaketh of, stretcheth but from *Pennobscot* to *Cape Cod*, some 75 leagues by a right line distant each from other: within which bounds I haue seene at least 40. feuerall habitations vpon the Sea Coast, and founded about 25 excellent good

good Harbours; In many whereof there is ancorage for 500. sayle of ships of any burthen; in some of them for 5000: And more than 200 Iles ouergrowne with good timber, of diuers sorts of wood, which doe make so many harbours as requireth a longer time then I had, to be well discouered.

*The particular
Countries or Govern-
ments.*

The principall habitation Northward we were at, was *Pennobscot*: Southward along the Coast and vp the Riuers we found *Mecadacut*, *Segocket*, *Penmaquid*, *Nusconcus*, *Kenebeck*, *Sagadahock*, and *Aumoughcawogen*; And to those Countries belong the people of *Segotago*, *Paghhuntanuck*, *Pocopassum*, *Taughtanakagnet*, *Warbigganus*, *Nassaque*, *Masherosqueck*, *Wawrigweck*, *Moshoquen*, *Wakcogo*, *Pasharanack*, &c. To these are allied the Countries of *Aucocisco*, *Accominticus*, *Passataquack*, *Aggawom*, and *Naemkeck*: all these, I could perceiue, differ little in language, fashion, or gouernment: though most be Lords of themselves, yet they hold the *Bashabes* of *Pennobscot*, the chiefe and greatest amongst them.

The next I can remember by name are *Mattahunts*; two pleasant Iles of groues, gardens and corne fields a league in the Sea from the Mayne. Then *Totant*, *Massachusset*, *Pocapawmet*, *Quonahassit*, *Sagoquas*, *Nahapassumkeck*, *Topeent*, *Seccasaw*, *Totheet*, *Nasnocomacak*, *Accomack*, *Chawum*; Then *Cape Cod* by which is *Pawmet* and the Ile *Nawset* of the language, and alliance of them of *Chawum*: The others are called *Massachussets*; of another language,
humor

humor and condition: For their trade and marchandize; to each of their habitations they haue diuerſe Townes and people belonging; and by their relations and deſcriptions, more then 20 feuerall Habitations and Riuers that ſtretch themſelues farre vp into the Countrey, euen to the borders of diuerſe great Lakes, where they kill and take moſt of their Beuers and Otters. From *Pennobſcot* to *Sagadahock* this Coaſt is all Mountainous and Iles of huge Rocks, but ouergrown with all forts of excellent good woodes for building houſes, boats, barks or ſhippes; with an incredible abundance of moſt forts of fiſh, much fowle, and fundry forts of good fruites for mans uſe.

Betwixt *Sagadahock* and *Sowocatuck* there is but two or three ſandy Bayes, but betwixt that and *Cape Cod* very many: eſpecially the Coaſt of the *Maſſachuſets* is ſo indifferently mixed with high clayie or ſandy cliffes in one place, and then traſts of large long ledges of diuers forts, and quarries of ſtones in other places ſo ſtrangely diuided with trinſtured veines of diuers colours: as, Free ſtone for building, Slate for tiling, ſmooth ſtone to make Fornaces and Forges for glaſſe or iron, and iron ore ſufficient, conueniently to melt in them: but the moſt part ſo reſembleth the Coaſt of *Deuonſhire*, I thinke moſt of the cliffes would make ſuch liimeſtone: If they be not of theſe qualities, they are ſo like, they may deceiue a better iudgement then mine; all which are ſo neere adioyning to thoſe other aduantages I obſerued in theſe parts, that if the Ore

proue

proue as good iron and steele in those parts, as I know it is within the bounds of the Countrey, I dare engage my head (hauing but men skilfull to worke the simples there growing) to haue all things belonging to the building the rigging of shippes of any proportion, and good marchandize for the fraught, within a square of 10 or 14 leagues: and were it for a good rewarde, I would not feare to procure it in a lesse limitation.

A prooffe of an excellent temper. And surely by reason of those sandy cliffes and cliffes of rocks, both which we saw so planted with Gardens and Corne fields, and so well inhabited with a goodly, strong and well proportioned people, besides the greatnesse of the Timber growing on them, the greatnesse of the fish and moderate temper of the ayre (for of twentie five, not any was sicke, but two that were many yeares diseased before they went notwithstanding our bad lodging and accidentall diet) who can but approoue this a most excellent place, both for health and fertility? And of all the foure parts of the world that I haue yet seene not inhabited, could I haue but meanes to transport a Colonie, I would rather liue here then any where: and if it did not maintaine it selfe, were wee but once indifferently well fitted, let vs starue.

Staple commodities present. The maine Staple, from hence to bee extracted for the present to produce the rest, is fish; which howeuer it may seeme a mean and a base commodity: yet who will but truly take the pains and consider

sider the sequell, I thinke will allow it well worth the labour. It is strange to see what great adventures the hopes of setting forth men of war to rob the industrious innocent, would procure; or such massie promises in grosse: though more are choked then well fedde with such hastie hopes. But who doth not know that the poore *The Hollanders* Hollanders, chiefly by fishing, at a great charge *fishing.* and labour in all weathers in the open Sea, are made a people so hardy, and industrious? and by the venting this poore commodity to the Easterlings for as meane, which is Wood, Flax, Pitch, Tarre, Rosin, Cordage, and such like (which they exchange againe, to the French, Spaniards, Portugales, and English, &c. for what they want) are made so mighty, strong and rich, as no State but *Venice*, of twice their magnitude, is so well furnished with so many faire Cities, goodly Townes, strong Fortresses, and that abundance of shipping and all sorts of marchandize, as well of Golde, Siluer, Pearles, Diamonds, Pretious stones, Silkes, Veluets, and Cloth of golde; as Fish, Pitch, Wood, or such grosse commodities? What Voyages and Discoueries, East and West, North and South, yea about the world, make they? What an Army by Sea and Land, haue they long maintained in despite of one of the greatest Princes of the world? And neuer could the Spaniard with all his Mynes of golde and Siluer, pay his debts, his friends, and army, halfe so truly, as the Hollanders stil haue done by this contemptible trade of fish. Diuers (I know) may alledge, many
other

other assistances : But this is their Myne ; and the Sea the source of those siluered streames of all their vertue ; which hath made them now the very miracle of industrie, the pattern of perfection for these affaires : and the benefit of fishing is that *Primum mobile* that turnes all their *Spheres* to this height of plentie, strenght, honour and admiration.

Herring, Cod, and Ling, is that triplicite that makes their wealth and shippings multiplicities, such as it is, and from which (few would thinke it) they yearly draw at least one million and a halfe of pounds sterling ; yet it is most certaine (if records be true :) and in this faculty they are so naturalized, and of their vents so certainly acquainted, as there is no likelihood they will euer bee paralleld, hauing 2 or 3000 Buffes, Flat botomes, Sword pinks, Todes, and such like, that breeds them Saylers, Mariners, Souldiers and Marchants, neuer to be wrought out of that trade, and fit for any other. I will not deny but others may gaine as well as they, that will vse it, though not so certainly, nor so much in quantity ; for want of experience. And this Herring they take vpon the Coast of *Scotland* and *England* ; their Cod and Ling, vpon the Coast of *Izeland* and in the North Seas.

Hamborough, and the *East Countries*, for Sturgion and Caiare, gets many thousands of pounds from *England*, and the *Straites* : *Portugale*, the *Biskaines*, and the *Spaniards*, make 40 or 50 Saile yearly to *Cape-blank*, to hooke for Porgos, Mullet, and make *Puttardo* : and *New found Land*,

Land, doth yearely fraught neere 800 fayle of Ships with a fillie leane skinny Poore-Iohn, and Corfish, which at least yearely amounts to 3 or 400000 pound. If from all those parts such paines is taken for this poore gaines of fish, and by them hath neither meate, drinke, nor clothes, wood, iron, nor fleele, pitch, tarre, nets, leades, falt, hookes, nor lines, for shipping, fishing, nor prouision, but at the second, third, fourth, or fifth hand, drawne from so many feuerall parts of the world ere they come together to be vsed in this voyage: If these I say can gaine, and the Saylers liue going for shares, lesse then the third part of their labours, and yet spend as much time in going and comming, as in staying there, so short is the season of fishing; why should wee more doubt, then *Holland, Portugale, Spaniard, French*, or other, but to doe much better then they, where there is victuall to feede vs, wood of all forts, to build Boats, Ships, or Barks; the fish at our doores, pitch, tarre, mafts, yards, and most of other necessaries onely for making? And here are no hard Landlords to racke vs with high rents, or extorted fines to consume vs, no tedious pleas in law to consume vs with their many years disputations for Iustice: no multitudes to occasion such impediments to good orders, as in popular States. So freely hath God and his Maiesty bestowed those blessings on them that will attempt to obtaine them, as here euery man may be master and owne labour and land; or the greatest part in a small time. If hee haue nothing but his hands, he may set vp this trade; and

and by industrie quickly grow rich; spending but halfe that time well, which in *England* we abuse in idlenes, worfe or as ill. Here is ground also as good as any lyeth in the height of forty one, forty two, forty three, &c.

Examples of the altitude comparatively.

which is as temperate and as fruitfull as any other paralell in the world. As for example, on this side the line West of it in the South Sea, is *Noua Albion*, discovered as is said, by Sir *Francis Drake*. East from it, is the most temperate part of *Portugale*, the ancient kingdomes of *Galazia*, *Biskey*, *Nauarre*, *Arragon*, *Catalonia*, *Castilia* the olde, and the most moderatest of *Castilia* the new, and *Valentia*, which is the greatest part of *Spain*: which if the *Spanish* Histories bee true, in the *Romanes* time abounded no lesse with golde and filuer Mines, then now the *West Indies*; The *Romanes* then vsing the *Spaniards* to work in those Mines, as now the *Spaniard* doth the *Indians*.

In *France*, the Prouinces of *Gasconie*, *Langadock*, *Auignon*, *Prouince*, *Dolphine*, *Pyamont*, and *Turyne*, are in the same paralell: which are the best and richest parts of *France*. In *Italy*, the prouinces of *Genua*, *Lumbardy*, and *Verona*, with a great part of the most famous State of *Venice*, the Dukedoms of *Bononia*, *Mantua*, *Ferrara*, *Rauenna*, *Bologna*, *Florence*, *Pisa*, *Sienna*, *Vrbine*, *Ancona*, and the ancient Citie and Countrey of *Rome*, with a great part of the great Kingdome of *Naples*. In *Slauonia*, *Istria*, and *Dalmatia*, with the Kingdomes of *Albania*. In *Grecia*,
that

that famous Kingdome of *Macedonia*, *Bulgaria*, *Theffalia*, *Thracia*, or *Romania*, where is seated the most pleasant and plentiful Citie in *Europe*, *Constantinople*. In *Asia* also, in the same latitude, are the temperatest parts of *Natolia*, *Armenia*, *Persia*, and *China*, besides diuers other large Countries and Kingdomes in these most milde and temperate Regions of *Asia*. Southward, in the same height, is the richest of golde Mynes, *Chily* and *Balduia*, and the mouth of the great Riuer of *Plate*, &c: for all the rest of the world in that height is yet vnknown. Besides these reasons, mine owne eyes that haue seene a great part of those Cities and their Kingdomes, as well as it, can finde no aduantage they haue in nature, but this. They are beautified by the long labor and dilligence of industrious people and Art. This is onely as God made it, when he created the worlde. Therefore I conclude, if the heart and intralls of those Regions were sought: if their Land were cultured, planted and manured by men of industrie, iudgement, and experience; what hope is there, or what neede they doubt, hauing those aduantages of the Sea, but it might equalize any of those famous Kingdomes, in all commodities, pleasures, and conditions? seeing euen the very edges doe naturally afford vs such plenty, as no ship need returne away empty; and onely vse but the season of the Sea, fish will returne an honest gaine, beside all other aduantages; her treasures hauing yet neuer beene opened, nor her originalls wasted, consumed, nor abused.

And

*The particular
stable commodi-
ties that may be
had.*

And whereas it is said, the *Hollanders* ferue the *Easterlings* themfelues, and other parts that want with Herring, Ling, and wet Cod; the *Easterlings*, a great part of *Europe*, with Sturgion and Cauiare; *Cape-blanke*, *Spain*, *Portugale*, and the *Leuant*, with Mullet, and Puttargo; *New found Land*, all *Europe*, with a thin Poore Iohn; yet all is fo ouerlade with fifhers, as the fifhing decayeth, and many are conftained to re turne with a fmall fraught. *Norway*, and *Polonia*, Pitch, Tar, Mafts, and Yardes; *Sweathland*, and *Ruffia* Iron, and Ropes; *France*, and *Spaine*, Canuas, Wine, Steele, Iron, and Oyle; *Italy* and *Greece*, Silks, and Fruites. I dare boldly fay, becaufe I haue feen naturally growing, or breeding in thofe parts the fame materialls that all thofe are made of, they may as well be had here, or the moft part of them, within the diftance of 70 leagues for fome few ages, as from all thofe parts; vſing but the fame meanes to haue them that they doe, and with all thofe aduantages.

*The nature of
ground approou-
ed.*

Firft, the ground is fo fertill, that queſtionleſſ it is capable of producing any Grain, Fruits, or Seeds you will fow or plant, growing in the Regions afore named: But it may be, not euery kinde to that perfection of delicacy; or ſome tender plants may miſcarie, becauſe the Summer is not fo hot, and the winter is more colde in thofe parts wee haue yet tryed neere the Sea ſide, then we finde in the ſame height in *Europe* or *Asia*; Yet I made a Garden vpon the top of a Rockie Ile in $43\frac{1}{2}$,
4 leagues

4 leagues from the Main, in May, that grew so well, as it served vs for fallets in Iune and Iuly. All forts of cattell may here be bred and fed in the Iles, or *Peninsulaes*, securely for nothing. In the *Interim* till they encrease if need be (observing the seasons) I durst vndertake to haue come enough from the Saluages for 300 men, for a few trifles; and if they should bee vntoward (as it is most certaine they are) thirty or forty good men will be sufficient to bring them all in subiection, and make this prouision; if they vnderstand what they doe: 200 whereof may nine monethes in the yeare be imployed in making marchandable fish, till the rest prouide other necessaries, fit to furnish vs with other commodities.

In March, April, May, and halfe Iune, here is Cod in abundance; in May, Iune, Iuly, and August Mullet and Sturgion; whose roes doe make Caiare and Puttargo. Herring, if any desire them, I haue taken many out of the bellies of Cods, some in nets; but the Saluages compare their store in the Sea, to the haire of their heads: and surely there are an incredible abundance vpon this Coast. In the end of August, September, October, and Nouember, you haue Cod againe to make Cor fish, or Poore Iohn: and each hundred is as good as two or three hundred in the *New-found Land*. So that halfe the labour in hooking, splitting, and turning, is faued: and you may haue your fish at what Market you will, before they can haue any in *New-found Land*; where their fish-

ing is chiefly but in Iune and Iuly: whereas it is heere in March, April, May, September, October, and Nouember, as is said. So that by reason of this plantation, the Marchants may haue fraught both out and home: which yeelds an aduantage worth consideration.

Your Cor-fish you may in like manner transport as you see cause, to serue the Ports in *Portugale* (as *Lisbon*, *Auera*, *Porta port*, and diuers others, or what market you please) before your *Ilanders* returne: They being tyed to the season in the open sea; you hauing a double season, and fishing before your doors, may euery night sleep quietly a shore with good cheare and what fires you will, or when you please with your wiues and familie: they onely, their ships in the maine Ocean.

The Mulletts heere are in that abundance, you may take them with nets, sometimes by hundreds, where at *Cape blank* they hooke them; yet those but one foot and a halfe in length; these two, three, or foure, as oft I haue measured: much Salmon some haue found vp the Riuers, as they haue passed: and heer the ayre is so temperate, as all these at any time may well be preferred.

Employment for poore people and fartherlesse children. Now, young boyes and girles Saluages, or any other, be they neuer such idlers, may turne, carry, and return fish, without either shame, or any great paine: hee is very idle that is past twelue yeares of age and cannot doe so much: and she is very olde, that cannot spin a thred to make engines to catch them.

For

For their transportation, the ships that go there to fish may transport the first: who for their passage will spare the charge of double manning their ships, which they must doe in *New-found Land*, to get their fraught; but one third part of that companie are onely but proper to serue a stage, carry a barrow, and turne Poor Iohn: notwithstanding, they must haue meate, drinke, clothes, and passage, as well as the rest. Now all I desire, is but this; That those that voluntarily will send shipping, should make here the best choise they can, or accept such as are presented them, to serue them at that rate: and their ships returning leaue such with me, with the value of that they should receiue comming home, in such prouisions and necessarie tooles, armes, bedding and apparell, salt, hookes, nets, lines, and such like as they spare of the remainings; who till the next returne may keepe their boates and doe them many other profitable offices: provided I haue men of ability to teach them their functions, and a company fit for Souldiers to be ready vpon an occasion; because of the abuses which haue beene offered the poore Saluages, and the liberty both French or any that will, hath to deale with them as they please: whose disorders will be hard to reforme; and the longer the worfe. Now such order with facilitie might be taken, with euery port Towne or Citie, to obserue but this order, With free power to conuert the benefits of their fraughts to what aduantage they please, and increafe their numbers as they see occasion; who euer as they

they are able to subsist of themselves, may beginne the new Townes in *New England* in memory of their olde: which freedome being confined but to the necessity of the generall good, the event (with Gods helpe) might produce an honest, a noble, and a profitable emulation.

Present commodities. Salt vpon salt may assuredly be made; if not at the first in ponds, yet till they bee provided this may be vsed: then the Ships may transport Kine, Horse, Goates, course Cloath, and such commodities as we want; by whose arriuall may be made that prouision of fish to fraught the Ships that they stay not: and then if the sailers goe for wages, it matters not. It is hard if this returne defray not the charge: but care must be had, they arriue in the Spring, or else prouision be made for them against the Winter.

Of certaine red berries called Alkermes which is worth ten shillings a pound, but of these hath been sould for thirty or forty shillings the pound, may yearely be gathered a good quantitie.

Of the Musk Rat may bee well raised gaines, well worth their labour, that will endeour to make tryall of their goodnesse.

Of Beuers, Otters, Martins, Blacke Foxes, and Furies of price, may yearely be had 6 or 7000: and if the trade of the *French* were preuented, many more: 25000 this yeare were brought from those Northren parts into *France*; of which

which trade we may haue as good part as the *French*, if we take good courfes.

Of Mynes of Golde and Siluer, Copper, and probabilities of Lead, Chrifall and Allum, I could fay much if relations were good affurances. It is true indeed, I made many trials according to thofe inſtructions I had, which doe perfwade mee I need not deſpaire, but there are metalls in the Countrey: but I am no Alchymiſt, nor will promiſe more then I know: which is, Who will vndertake the rectifying of an Iron forge, if thofe that buy meate, drinke, coals, ore, and all neceſſaries at a deer rate gaine; where all theſe things are to be had for the taking vp, in my opinion cannot loſe.

Of woods, ſeeing there is ſuch plenty of all forts, if thofe that build ſhips and boates, buy wood at ſo great a price, as it is in *England*, *Spaine*, *France*, *Italy*, and *Holland*, and all other prouiſions for the nourishing of mans life; liue well by their trade: when labour is all required to take thoſe neceſſaries without any other tax; what hazard will be here, but doe much better? And what commoditie in *Europe* doth more decay then wood? For the goodneſſe of the ground, let vs take it fertill, or barren, or as it is: ſeeing it is certaine it beares fruites, to nourish and feed man and beaſt, as well as *England*, and the Sea thoſe feuerall forts of fiſh I haue related. Thus ſeeing all good prouiſions for mans ſuſtenance, may with this facility be had, by a little extraordinarie labour, till that tranſported be increaſed; and
all

all necessaries for shipping, onely for labour: to which may be added the assistance of the Saluages, which may easily be had, if they be discreetly handled in their kindes, towards fishing, planting and destroying woods. What gaines might be raised if this were followed (when there is but once men to fill your store houses, dwelling there, you may serue all *Europe* better and farre cheaper, then can the *Izeland* fishers, or the *Hollanders*, *Cape blank*, or *New found Land*: who must be at as much more charge, then you) may easily be coniectured by his example.

An example of the gains vpon every yeare or six monethes returne. 2000. pound will fit out a ship of 200. and 1 of a 100 tuns: If the dry fish they both make, freight that of 200. and goe for *Spaine*, sell it but at ten shillings a quintall; but commonly it giueth fifteen, or twentie; especially when it commeth first, which amounts to 3 or 4000 pound: but say but tenne, which is the lowest, allowing the rest for waste, it amounts at that rate, to 2000 pound, which is the whole charge of your two ships, and their equipage: Then the returne of the money, and the fraught of the ship for the vintage, or any other voyage, is cleere gaine, with your shippe of a 100 tuns of Train and oyle, besides the beuers, and other commodities; and that you may haue at home within six monethes, if God please but to send an ordinarie passage. Then sauing halfe this charge by the not staying of your ships, your victual, ouerplus of men and wages; with her fraught thither of things necessarie for the planters, the salt being

being there made : as also may the nets and lines, within a short time : if nothing were to bee expected but this, it might in time equalize your *Hollanders* gaines, if not exceed them : they returning but wood, pitch, tarre, and such grosse commodities ; you wines, oyles, fruits, filkes, and such *Straits* commodities, as you please to provide by your Factors, against such times as your shippes arriue with them. This would so increase our shipping and sailers, and so employ and encourage a great part of our idlers and others that want employments fitting their qualities at home, where they flame to doe that they would doe abroad ; that could they but once taste the sweet fruites of their owne labours, doubtlesse many thousands would be aduised by good discipline, to take more pleasure in honest industrie, then in their humours of dissolute idleness.

But, to returne a little more to the particulars of this Countrey, which I intermingle thus with my proiects and reasons, not being so sufficiently yet acquainted in those parts, to write fully the estate of the Sea, the Ayre, the Land, the Fruites, the Rocks, the People, the Gouernment, Religion, Territories, and Limitations, Friends, and Foes : but, as I gathered from the niggardly relations in a broken language to my vnderstanding, during the time I ranged those Countries &c. The most Northern part I was at, was the Bay of *Pennobscot*, which is East and West, North and South, more then ten leagues : but such were my occasions, I was constrained

frained to be fatiffied of them I found in the Bay, that the Riuer ranne farre vp into the Land, and was well inhabited with many people, but they were from their habitations, either fishing among the Iles, or hunting the Lakes and Woods, for Deer and Beuers. The Bay is full of great Ilands, of one, two, six, eight, or ten miles in length, which diuides it into many faire and excellent good harbours. On the East of it, are the *Tarrantines*, their mortall enemies, where inhabit the *French*, as they report that liue with those people, as one nation or family. And Northwest of *Pennobscot* is *Mecaddacut*, at the foot of a high mountaine, a kinde of fortresse against the *Tarrantines*, adioyning to the high mountaines of *Pennobscot*, against whose feet doth beat the Sea: But ouer all the Land, Iles, or other impediments, you may well see them fixeene or eighteene leagues from their situation. *Segocket* is the next; then *Nusconcus*, *Pemmaquid*, and *Sagadahock*. Vp this Riuer where was the Westerne plantation are *Aumuckcawgen*, *Kinnebeck*, and diuers others, where there is planted some corne fields. Along this Riuer 40 or 50 miles, I saw nothing but great high cliffes of barren Rocks, ouergrowne with wood: but where the Saluages dwelt there the ground is exceeding fat and fertill. Westward of this Riuer, is the Countrey of *Aucocisco*, in the bottome of a large deepe Bay, full of many great Iles, which diuides it into many good harbours. *Sowocotuck* is the next, in the edge of a large sandy Bay, which hath many Rocks and Iles, but few good harbours,
but

but for Barks, I yet know. But all this Coast to *Pennobscot*, and as farre I could see Eastward of it is nothing but such high craggy Clifffy Rocks and stony Iles, that I wondered such great trees could growe upon so hard foundations. It is a Countrie rather to affright, then delight one. And how to describe a more plaine spectacle of defolation or more barren I knowe not. Yet the Sea there is the strangest fish-pond I euer saw; and those barren Iles so furnished with good woods, springs, fruits, fish, and foule, that it makes mee thinke though the Coast be rockie, and thus affrightable; the Vallies, Plaines, and interior parts, may well (notwithstanding) be verie fertile. But there is no kingdom so fertile hath not some part barren: and *New England* is great enough, to make many Kingdomes and Countries, were it all inhabited. As you passe the Coast still Westward, *Accominticus* and *Passataquack* are two convenient harbors for small barks; and a good Countrie, within their craggie cliffs. *Anquam* is the next; This place might content a right curious iudgement: but there are many sands at the entrance of the harbor: and the worst is, it is inbayed too farre from the deepe Sea. Heere are many rising hilles, and on their tops and descents many corne fields, and delightfull groues. On the East, is an Ile of two or three leagues in length; the one halfe, plaine morish grasse fit for pasture, with many faire high groues of mulberrie trees gardens: and there is also Okes, Pines, and
other

other woods to make this place an excellent habitation, beeing a good and safe harbör.

Naimkeck though it be more rockie ground (for *Angoam* is sandie) not much inferior; neither for the harbor, nor any thing I could perceiue, but the multitude of people. From hence doth stretch into the Sea the faire headland *Tragabigzanda*, fronted with three Iles called the three *Turks heads*: to the North of this, doth enter a great Bay, where wee founde some habitations and corne fields: they report a great Riuer, and at least thirtie habitations, doo possesse this Countrie. But because the *French* had got their Trade, I had no leasure to discouer it. The Iles of *Mattahunts* are on the West side of this Bay, where are many Iles, and questionlesse good harbors: and then the Countrie of the *Massachusetts*, which is the Paradise of all those parts: for, heere are many Iles all planted with corne; groues, mulberries, saluage gardens, and good harbors: the Coast is for the most part, high clayie sandie cliffs. The Sea Coast as you passe, shewes you all along large corne fields, and great troupes of well proportioned people: but the *French* hauing remained heere neere fixe weekes, left nothing for vs to take occasion to examine the inhabitants relations, *viz.* if there be neer three thousand people vpon these Iles; and that the Riuer doth pearce many daies iourneies the intralles of that Countrie. We found the people in those parts verie kinde; but in their furie no lesse valiant. For, vpon a quarrell wee had with one of them,

hee

hee onely with three others croffed the harbor of *Quonahassit* to certaine rocks whereby wee must passe ; and there let flie their arrowes for our shot, till we were out of danger.

Then come you to *Accomack*, an excellent good harbor, good land ; and no want of any thing, but industrious people. After much kindnesse, vpon a small occasion, wee fought also with fortie or fiftie of those : though some were hurt, and some slaine ; yet within an houre after they became friendes. *Cape Cod* is the next presents it selfe : which is onely a headland of high hils of sand, ouergrowne with shrubbie pines, hurts, and such trash ; but an excellent harbor for all weathers. This *Cape* is made by the maine Sea on the one side, and a great Bay on the other in forme of a fickle : on it doth inhabit the people of *Pawmet* : and in the bottome of the Bay, the people of *Chawum*. Towards the South and South west of this *Cape*, is found a long and dangerous shoale of sands and rocks. But so farre as I incircled it, I found thirtie fadom water aboard the shore and a strong current : which makes mee thinke there is a Channell about this shoale ; where is the best and greatest fish to be had, Winter and Summer, in all that Countrie. But, the Sauages say there is no Channell, but that the shoales beginne from the maine at *Pawmet*, to the Ile of *Nausit* ; and so extends beyond their knowledge into the Sea. The next to this is *Capawack*, and those abounding Countries of copper, corne, people, and mineralls ; which I
went

went to discover this last yeare: but because I miscarried by the way, I will leaue them, till God please I haue better acquaintance with them.

The *Massachusetts*, they report, sometimes haue
A good Countrie. warres with the *Bashabes* of *Pennobskot*; and are not alwaies friends with them of *Chawum* and their alliants: but now they are all friends, and haue each trade with other, so farre as they haue societie, on each others frontiers. For they make no such voiajes as from *Pennobskot* to *Cape Cod*; feldom to *Massachusetts*. In the North (as I haue said) they begunne to plant corne, whereof the South part hath such plentie, as they haue what they will from them of the North; and in the Winter much more plenty of fish and foule: but both Winter and Summer hath it in the one part or other all the yeare; being the meane and most indifferent temper, betwixt heat and colde, of all the regions betwixt the Lyne and the Pole: but the furs Northward are much better, and in much more plentie, then Southward.)

The remarkeablest Iles and mountains for
The land markes. Landmarkes are these; The highest Ile or *Sorico*, in the Bay of *Pennobskot*: but the three Iles and a rock of *Matinnack* are much further in the Sea; *Metinicus* is also three plaine Iles and a rock, betwixt it and *Monahigan*: *Monahigan* is a rounde high Ile; and close by it *Monanis*, betwixt which is a small harbor where we ride. In *Damerils* Iles is such another: *Sagadahock* is
knowne

knowne by *Satquin*, and foure or fiue Iles in the mouth. *Smyths* Iles are a heape together, none neere them, against *Accominticus*. The three *Turks heads* are three Iles feen far to Sea-ward in regard of the headland.

The cheefe headlands are onely *Cape Tragabigzanda* and *Cape Cod*.

The cheefe mountaines, them of *Pennobscot*: and twinkling mountaine of *Aucocisco*; the greate mountaine of *Safanou*; and the high mountaine of *Massachusit*: each of which you shall finde in the *Mappe*; their places, formes, and altitude. The waters are most pure, proceeding from the intrals of rockie mountaines; the hearbes and fruits are of many forts and kindes: as

Hearbs.

alkermes, currans, or a fruit like currans, mulberries, vines, respices, goosberries, plummes, walnuts, chesnuts, small nuts, &c. pumpions, gourds, strawberries, beans, pease, and mayze: a kinde or two of flax, where with they make nets, lines and ropes both small and great, verie strong for their quantities.

Oke, is the chiefe wood; of which there is great difference in regard of the foyle where it groweth, firre, pyne, walnut, chesnut, birch, ash, elme, cypresse, ceder, mulberrie, plumbtree, hazell, faxefrage, and many other forts.

Woods.

Eagles, Gripes, diuerse forts of Haukes, Cranes, Geefe, Brants, Cormorants, Ducks, Sheldrakes,

Birds.

Teale,

Teale, Meawes, Guls, Turkies, Diue-doppers, and many other forts, whose names I knowe not.

Fishes. Whales, Grampus, Porkpifces, Turbut, Stur-
gion, Cod, Hake, Haddock, Cole, Cusfk, or small
Ling, Shark, Mackerrell, Herring, Mullet, Bafe, Pinacks,
Cunners, Pearch, Eels, Crabs, Lobfters, Muskles, Wilkes,
Oyfters, and diuerfe others &c.

Beasts. Moos, a beaft bigger then a Stagge; Deere,
red, and Fallow; Beuers, Wolues, Foxes, both
blacke and other; Aroughconds, Wild-cats, Beares, Otters,
Martins, Fitches, Musquaffus, and diuerfe forts of vermine,
whose names I know not. All these and diuerfe other
good things do heere, for want of vse, still increase, and
decrease with little diminution, whereby they growe to that
abundance. You shall scarce finde any Baye, shallow shore,
or Coue of sand, where you may not take many Clampes,
or Lobfters, or both at your pleasure, and in many places
lode your boat if you please; Nor Iles where you finde not
fruits, birds, crabs, and muskles, or all of them, for taking,
at a lowe water. And in the harbors we frequented, a little
boye might take of Cunners, and Pinacks, and such deli-
cate fish, at the ships sterne, more then fixe or tenne can
eate in a daie; but with a casting-net, thousands when wee
pleased: and scarce any place, but Cod, Cuske, Holybut,
Mackerell, Scate, or such like, a man may take with a
hooke or line what he will. And, in diuerfe sandy Baies,
a man may draw with a net great store of Mulletts, Bafes,
and

and diuerſe other forts of ſuch excellent fiſh, as many as his Net can drawe on ſhore: no Riuer where there is not plentie of Sturgion, or Salmon, or both; all which are to be had in abundance obſeruing but their ſeaſons. But if a man will goe at Chriſtmaffe to gather Cherries in *Kent*, he may be deceiued; though there be plentie in Summer: ſo, heere theſe plenties haue each their ſeaſons, as I haue expreſſed. We for the moſt part had little but bread and vinegar: and though the moſt part of Iuly when the fiſhing decayed they wrought all day, laie abroade in the Iles all night, and liued on what they found, yet were not ficke: But I would wiſh none put himſelf long to ſuch plunges; except neceſſitie conſtraine it: yet worthy is that perſon to ſtarue that heere cannot liue; if he haue ſenſe, ſtrength and health: for there is no ſuch penury of theſe bleſſings in any place, but that a hundred men may, in one houre or two, make their prouiſions for a day: and hee that hath experience to manage well theſe affaires, with fortie or thirtie honeſt induſtrious men, might well vndertake (if they dwell in theſe parts) to ſubiect the Saluages, and feed daily two or three hundred men, with as good corne, fiſh and fleſh, as the earth hath of thoſe kindes, and yet make that labor but their pleaſure: prouided that they haue engins, that be proper for their purpoſes.

Who can deſire more content, that hath ſmall
meanes; or but only his merit to aduance his
fortune, then to tread, and plant that ground

*A note for men
that haue great
ſpirits, and ſmal
meanes.*

hee

hee hath purchafed by the hazard of his life? If he haue but the taſte of virtue, and magnanimitie, what to ſuch a minde can bee more pleaſant, then planting and building a foundation for his Poſteritie, gotte from the rude earth, by Gods bleſſing and his owne induſtrie, without prejudice to any? If hee haue any graine of faith or zeale in Religion, what can hee doe leſſe hurtfull to any; or more agreeable to God, then to ſeeke to conuert thoſe poore Saluages to know Chriſt, and humanitie, whoſe labors with diſcretion will triple requite thy charge and paines? What ſo truly ſutes with honour and honeſtie, as the diſcouering things vnknowne? erecting Townes, peopling Countries, informing the ignorant, reforming things vnjuſt, teaching virtue; and gaine to our Natiue mother-countrie a kingdom to attend her; finde employment for thoſe that are idle, becauſe they know not what to doe: ſo farre from wronging any, as to cauſe Poſteritie to remember thee; and remembering thee, euer honour that remembrance with praife? Conſider: What were the beginnings and endings of the Monarkies of the *Chaldeans*, the *Syrians*, the *Grecians*, and *Romanes*, but this one rule; What was it they would not doe, for the good of the commonwealth, or their Mother-citie? For example: *Rome*, What made her ſuch a Monarcheſſe, but onely the aduentures of her youth, not in riots at home; but in dangers abroade? and the iuſtice and iudgement out of their experience, when they grewe aged. What was their ruine and hurt, but this; The exceſſe of idleneſſe, the
fondneſſe

fondneſſe of Parents, the want of experience in Magiſtrates, the admiration of their vnderferued honours, the contempt of true merit, their vniuſt icaloſies, their politicke incredulities, their hypocriticall ſeeming goodneſſe, and their deeds of ſecret lewdneſſe? finally, in fine, growing onely formall temporifts, all that their predeceſſors got in many years, they loſt in few daies. Thoſe by their pains and vertues became Lords of the world; they by their eaſe and vices became ſlaues to their ſeruants. This is the difference betwixt the uſe of Armes in the field, and on the monuments of ſtones; the golden age and the leaden age, proſperity and miſerie, iuſtice and corruption, ſubſtance and ſhadowes, words and deeds, experience and imagination, making Commonwealths and marring Commonwealths, the fruits of vertue and the concluſions of vice.

Then, who would liue at home idly (or thinke in himſelfe any worth to liue) onely to eate, drink, and ſleepe, and ſo die? Or by conſuming that careleſly, his friends got worthily? Or by vſing that miſerably, that maintained vertue honeſtly? Or, for being deſcended nobly, pine with the vaine vaunt of great kindred, in penurie? Or to (maintaine a filly ſhewe of brauery) toyle out thy heart, ſoule, and time, baſely, by ſhifts, tricks, cards, and dice? Or by relating newes of others actions, ſharke here or there for a dinner, or ſupper; deceiue thy friends, by faire promiſes, and diſſimulation, in borrowing where thou neuer intendſt to pay; offend the lawes, ſurfeit with exceſſe, burden thy
Country,

Country, abufe thy felfe, defpaire in want, and then couzen thy kindred, yea euen thine owne brother, and wifh thy parents death (I will not fay damnation) to haue their eftates? though thou feeft what honours, and rewards, the world yet hath for them will feeke them and worthily deferue them.

I would be fory to offend, or that any fhould miftake my honeft meaning: for I wifh good to all, hurt to none. But rich men for the moft part are growne to that dotage, through their pride in their wealth, as though there were no accident could end it, or their life. And what hellifh care do fuch take to make it their owne miferie, and their Countries fpoile, efppecially when there is moft neede of their imployment? drawing by all manner of inuentions, from the Prince and his honeft fubiefts, euen the vitall fpirits of their powers and eftates: as if their Bagges, or Bragges, were fo powerfull a defence, the malicious could not affault them; when they are the onely baite, to caufe vs not to be onely affaulted; but betrayed and murdered in our owne fecurity, ere we well perceiue it.

*An example of
secure couetouf-
nefs.* May not the miferable ruine of *Constantino-
ple*, their impregnable walles, riches, and pleaf-
ures laft taken by the *Turke* (which are but a
bit, in comparifon of their now mightines) remember vs, of
the effects of priuate couetoufnefs? at which time the good
Emperour held himfelfe rich enough, to haue fuch rich fub-
iefts, fo formall in all exceffe of vanity, all kinde of deli-
cacie,

cacie, and prodigalitie. His pouertie when the *Turke* besieged, the citizens (whose marchandizing thoughts were onely to get wealth, little conceiuing the desperate resolution of a valiant expert enemy) left the Emp. so long to his conclusions, hauing spent all he had to pay his young, raw, discontented Souldiers; that sodainly he, they, and their citie were all a prey to the deuouring *Turke*. And what they would not spare for the maintenance of them who aduentured their liues to defend them, did serue onely their enemies to torment them, their friends, and countrey, and all Christendome to this present day. Let this lamentable example remember you that are rich (seeing there are such great theeues in the world to robbe you) not grudge to lend some proportion, to breed them that haue little, yet willing to learne how to defend you: for, it is too late when the deede is a-doing. The *Romanes* estate hath bene worse then this: for, the meere couetousnesse and extortion of a few of them, so mooued the rest, that not hauing any employment, but contemplation; their great iudgements grew to so great malice, as themselues were sufficient to destroy themselues by faction: Let this mooue you to embrace employment, for those whose educations, spirits, and iudgements, want but your purses; not onely to preuent such accustomed dangers, but also to gaine more thereby then you haue. And you fathers that are either so foolishly fond, or so miserably couetous, or so willfully ignorant, or so negligently carelesse, as that you will rather maintaine
your

your children in idle wantonneſs, till they growe your maſters; or become ſo baſely vnkinde, as they wiſh nothing but your deaths; ſo that both ſorts growe diffolute: and although you would wiſh them any where to eſcape the gallowes, and eaſe your cares; though they ſpend you here one, two, or three hundred pound a yeer; you would grudge to giue halfe ſo much in aduventure with them, to obtaine an eſtate, which in a ſmall time but with a little aſſiſtance of your prouidence, might bee better then your owne. But if an Angell ſhould tell you, that any place yet vnknowne can afford ſuch fortunes; you would not beleeuẽ him, no more then *Columbus* was beleeuẽd there was any ſuch Land as is now the well knowne abounding *America*; much leſſe ſuch large Regions as are yet vnknowne, as well in *America*, as in *Affrica*, and *Aſia*, and *Terra incognita*; where were courſes for gentlemen (and them that would be ſo reputed) more ſuiting their qualities, then begging from their Princes generous diſpoſition, the labours of his ſubiects, and the very marrow of his maintenance.

The Authors conditions.

I haue not beene ſo ill bred, but I haue taſted of *Plenty* and *Pleasure*, as well as *Want* and *Miferie*: nor doth neceſſity yet, or occaſion of diſcontent, force me to theſe endeauors: nor am I ignorant what ſmall thanke I ſhall haue for my paines; or that many would haue the Worlde imagine them to be of great iudgement, that can but blemiſh theſe my deſignes, by their witty obiections and detractiõs: yet (I hope) my reaſons with my deeds, will

will so preuaile with some, that I shall not want imployment in these affaires, to make the most blinde see his owne senselesnesse, and incredulity; Hoping that gaine will make them affect that, which Religion, Charity, and the Common good cannot. It were but a poore deuice in me, To deceiue my selfe; much more the King, and State, my Friends, and Countrey, with these inducements: which, seeing his Maiestie hath giuen permission, I wish all sorts of worthie, honest, industrious spirits, would vnderstand: and if they desire any further satisfaction, I will doe my best to giue it: Not perswade them to goe onely; but goe with them: Not leaue them there; but liue with them there. I will not say, but by ill prouiding and vndue managing, such courses may be taken, may make vs miserable enough: But if I may haue the execution of what I haue proiected; if they want to eate, let them eate or neuer digest Me. If I performe what I say, I desire but that reward out of the gaines may sute my paines, quality, and condition. And if I abuse you with my tongue, take my head for satisfaction. If any dislike at the yeares end, defraying their charge, by my consent they should freely returne. I feare not want of companie sufficient, were it but knowne what I know of those Countries; and by the prooffe of that wealth I hope yearely to returne, if God please to bleffe me from such accidents, as are beyond my power in reason to preuent: For, I am not so simple, to thinke, that euer any other motiue then wealth, will euer erect there a Commonweale; or draw
companie

companie from their ease and humours at home, to stay in *New England* to effect my purposes. And lest any should think the toile might be insupportable, though these things may be had by labour, and dilligence: I assure my selfe there are who delight extreemly in vaine pleasure, that take much more paines in *England*, to enjoy it, then I should doe heere to gaine wealth sufficient: and yet I thinke they should not haue halfe such sweet content: for, our pleasure here is still gaines; in *England* charges and losse. Heer nature and liberty affords vs that freely, which in *England* we want, or it costeth vs dearely. What pleasure can be more, then (being tired with any occasion a-shore) in planting Vines, Fruits, or Hearbs, in contriuing their owne Grounds, to the pleasure of their owne mindes; their Fields, Gardens, Orchards, Buildings, Ships, and other works, &c. to recreate themselues before their owne doores, in their owne boates vpon the Sea, where man, woman and childe, with a small hooke and line, by angling, may take diuerse sorts of excellent fish, at their pleasures? And is it not pretty sport, to pull vp two pence, six pence, and twelue pence, as fast as you can hale and veare a line? He is a very bad fisher, cannot kill in one day with his hooke and line, one, two, or three hundred Cods: which dressed and dried, if they be sold there for ten shillings the hundred, though in *England* they will giue more then twentie; may not both the seruant, the master, and marchant, be well content with this
 gaine?

gaine? If a man worke but three dayes in feauen, he may get more then hee can spend, vnlesse he will be exceffiue. Now that Carpenter, Mafon, Gardiner, Taylor, Smith, Sailer, Forgers, or what other, may they not make this a pretty recreation though they fish but an houre in a day, to take more then they eate in a weeke: or? if they will not eate it, because there is so much better choise; yet sell it, or change it, with the fisher men, or marchants, for any thing they want. And what sport doth yeeld a more pleasing content, and lesse hurt or charge then angling with a hooke, and crossing the sweete ayre from Ile to Ile, ouer the silent streames of a calme Sea? wherein the most curious may finde pleasure, profit, and content. Thus, though all men be not fishers: yet all men, whatsoeuer, may in other matters doe as well. For necessity doth in these cafes so rule a Commonwealth, and each in their feuerall functions, as their labours in their qualities may be as profitable, because there is a necessary mutuall vse of all.

For Gentlemen, what exercise should more delight them, then ranging dayly those vnknowne parts, vsing fowling and fishing, for hunting and hauking? and yet you shall see the wilde haukes giue you some pleasure, in seeing them stoope (six or seauen after one another) an houre or two together, at the skuls of fish in the faire harbours, as those a-shore at a foule; and neuer trouble nor torment your selues, with watching, mewing, feeding, and attending them: nor kill horse and man with running and crying,

Employments for gentlemen.

crying, *See you not a hawk?* For hunting also: the woods, lakes, and riuers, affoord not onely chafe sufficient, for any that delights in that kinde of toyle, or pleasure; but such beafts to hunt, that besides the delicacy of their bodies for food, their skins are so rich, as may well recompence thy dayly labour, with a Captains pay.

Imployments for labourers.

For labourers, if those that sowe hemp, rape, turnips, parsnips, carrats, cabidge, and such like; giue 20, 30, 40, 50 shillings yearely for an acre of ground, and meat, drinke, and wages to vse it, and yet grow rich; when better, or at least as good ground, may be had and cost nothing but labour; it seemes strange to me, any such should there grow poore.

My purpose is not to perswade children from their parents; men from their wiues; nor seruants from their masters: onely, such as with free consent may be spared: But that each parish, or village, in Citie, or Countrey, that will but apparell their fatherlesse children, of thirteene or fourteen years of age, or young married people, that haue small wealth to liue on; heere by their labour may liue exceeding well: prouided alwaies that first there bee a sufficient power to command them, houses to receiue them, meanes to defend them, and meet prouisions for them; for, any place may bee ouerlain: and it is most necessarief to haue a fortresse (ere this grow to practice) and sufficient masters (as, Carpenters, Masons, Fishers, Fowlers, Gardiners, Husbandmen, Sawyers, Smiths, Spinsters, Taylors, Weauers, and

and such like) to take ten, twelue, or twentie, or as their is occasion, for Apprentifes. The Masters by this may quicklie growe rich; these may learne their trades themselves, to doe the like; to a generall and an incredible benefit, for King, and Countrey, Master, and Seruant.

It would bee an historie of a large volume, to Examples of the recite the aduentures of the *Spanyards*, and *Portugals*, Spanyard. their affronts, and defeats, their dangers and miseries; which with such incomparable honour and constant resolution, so farre beyond beleefe, they haue attempted and indured in their discoueries and plantations, as may well condemne vs, of too much imbecillitie, sloth and negligence: yet the Authors of those new inuentions, were held as ridiculous, for a long time, as now are others, that doe but seek to imitate their vnparalleled vertues. And though we see daily their mountaines of wealth (sprong from the plants of their generous indeauours) yet is our sensuality and vntowardnesse such, and so great, that wee either ignorantly beleue nothing; or so curiously contest, to preuent wee knowe not what future euent; that wee either so neglect, or oppresse and discourage the present, as wee spoile all in the making, crop all in the blooming; and building vpon faire sand, rather then rough rocks, iudge that wee knowe not, gouerne that wee haue not, feare that which is not; and for feare some should doe too well, force such against their willes to be idle or as ill. And who is he hath iudgement, courage, and any industrie or qualitie with vnderstanding,

standing, will leaue his Countrie, his hopes at home, his certaine estate, his friends, pleasures, libertie, and the preferment sweete *England* doth afford to all degrees, were it not to aduance his fortunes by inioying his deserts? whose prosperitie once appearing, will incourage others: but it must be cherished as a childe, till it be able to goe, and vnderstand it selfe; and not corrected, nor oppressed about its strength, ere it knowe wherefore. A child can neither performe the office, nor deedes of a man of strength, nor indure that affliction He is able; nor can an Apprentice at the first performe the part of a Maister. And if twentie yeeres bee required to make a child a man, seuen yeeres limited an apprentice for his trade: if scarce an age be sufficient to make a wife man a States man; and commonly, a man dies ere he hath learned to be discreet: If perfection be so hard to be obtained, as of necessitie there must bee practice, as well as theorick: Let no man much condemne this paradox opinion, to say, that halfe seauen yeeres is scarce sufficient, for a good capacitie, to learne in these affaires, how to carie himselfe: and who euer shall trie in these remote places the erecting of a Colony, shall finde at the ende of seauen yeeres occasion enough to vse all his discretion: and, in the *Interim* all the content, rewards, gaines, and hopes will be necessarily required, to be giuen to the beginning, till it bee able to creepe, to stand, and goe, yet time enough to keepe it from running, for there is no feare it wil grow too fast, or euer to any thing; except
libertie,

libertie, profit, honor, and prosperitie there found, more binde the planters of those affaires, in deuotion to effect it; then bondage, violence, tyranny, ingratitude, and such double dealing, as bindes free men to become slaues, and honest men turne knaues: which hath euer bin the ruine of the most popular common-weales; and is verie vnlikelie euer well to begin in a new.

Who seeth not what is the greatest good of *The blisse of the Spanyard*, but these new conclusions, in *Spaine*. searching those vnknowne parts of this vnknowne world? By which meanes hee diues euen into the verie secrets of all his Neighbours, and the most part of the world: and when the *Portugale* and *Spanyard* had found the *East* and *West Indies*; how many did condemn themselues, that did not accept of that honest offer of Noble *Columbus*? who, vpon our neglect, brought them to it, perfwading our selues the world had no such places as they had found: and yet euer since wee finde, they still (from time to time) haue found new Lands, new Nations, and trades, and still daily dooe finde both in *Asia*, *Africa*, *Terra incognita*, and *America*; so that there is neither Soldier nor Mechanick, from the Lord to the begger, but those parts afforde them all imploiment; and discharge their Natiue foile, of so many thousands of all forts, that else, by their sloth, pride and imperfections, would long ere this haue troubled their neighbours, or haue eaten the pride of *Spaine* it selfe.

Now he knowes little, that knowes not *England* may well

well spare many more people then *Spain*, and is as well able to furnish them with all manner of necessaries. And seeing, for all they haue, they cease not still to search for that they haue not, and know not ; It is strange we should be so dull, as not maintaine that which wee haue, and pursue that wee knowe. Surely I am sure many would taste it ill, to bee abridged of the titles and honours of their predecessors : when if but truly they would iudge themselves ; looke how inferior they are to their noble vertues, so much they are vnworthy of their honours and liuings : which neuer were ordained for shewes and shadowes, to maintaine idleneffe and vice ; but to make them more able to abound in honor, by heroycall deeds of action, iudgement, pietie, and vertue. What was it, They would not doe both in purse and person, for the good of the Commonwealth ? which might moue them presently to set out their spare kindred in these generous designs. Religion, aboue all things, should moue vs (especially the Clergie) if wee were religious, to shewe our faith by our workes ; in conuerting those poore saluages, to the knowledge of God, seeing what paines the *Spaniards* take to bring them to their adulterated faith. Honor might moue the Gentry, the valiant, and industrious ; and the hope and assurance of wealth, all ; if wee were that we would seeme, and be accounted. Or be we so far inferior to other nations, or our spirits so far deiected, from our auncient predecessors, or our mindes so vpon spoile, piracie, and such villany, as to serue the *Portugall, Spaniard,*

yard, Dutch, French, or Turke (as to the cost of *Europe*, too many dooe) rather then our God, our King, our Country, and our felues? excusing our idleneffe, and our base complaints, by want of imployments; when heere is such choise of all sorts, and for all degrees, in the planting and discouring these North parts of *America*.

Now to make my words more apparent by my deeds; I was the last yeare, 1615. to haue staied *My second voyage to New England.* in the Countrie, to make a more ample triall of those conclusions with sixteene men; whose names were

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---|--|--------------|
| <i>Thomas Dirmir.</i> <i>Edward Stalings.</i> <i>Daniel Cage.</i> <i>Francis Abbot.</i> <i>John Gosling.</i> | } Gent. | { | <i>William Ingram.</i> <i>Robert Miter.</i> <i>David Cooper.</i> <i>John Patridge,</i> <i>and two boies.</i> | } Souldiers. |
| <i>Thomas Digbie.</i> <i>Daniel Baker.</i> <i>Adam Smith.</i> | } } | { | <i>Thomas Watson</i> <i>Walter Chiffick</i> <i>John Hall.</i> | } Sailers. |

I confesse, I could haue wished them as many thousandes, had all other prouisions bin in like proportion: nor would I haue had so fewe, could I haue had meanes for more: yet (would God haue pleased wee had safely arriued) I neuer had the like authoritie, freedom, and prouision, to doe so well. The maine assistance next God, I had to this small number, was my acquaintance among the Saluages; especially,

cially, with *Dohannida*, one of their greatest Lords; who had liued long in *England*. By the meanes of this proud Saluage, I did not doubt but quickly to haue gotte that credit with the rest of his friends, and alliants, to haue had as many of them, as I desired in any designe I intended, and that trade also they had, by such a kind of exchange of their Countrie commodities; which both with ease and securitie in their seasons may be vsed. With him and diuerse others, I had concluded to inhabit, and defend them against the *Terentynes*; with a better power then the *French* did them; whose tyranny did inforce them to imbrace my offer, with no small deuotion. And though many may thinke me more bolde then wise, in regard of their power, dexteritie, treacherie, and inconstancie, hauing so desperately assaulted and betraied many others: I say but this (because with so many, I haue many times done much more in *Virginia*, then I intended heere, when I wanted that experience *Virginia* taught me) that to mee it seemes no daunger more then ordinarie. And though I know my selfe the meanest of many thousands, whose apprehensiu inspection can pearce beyond the boundes of my habilities, into the hidden things of Nature, Art, and Reason: yet I intreate such giue me leaue to excuse my selfe of so much imbecillitie, as to say, that in these eight yeares which I haue been conuersant with these affairs, I haue not learned there is a great difference, betwixt the directions and iudgement of experimentall knowledge, and the superficial coniecture of variable relation:

tion: wherein rumor, humor, or misprifon haue fuch power, that oft times one is enough to beguile twentie, but twentie, not fufficient to keep one from being deceiued. Therefore I know no reason but to beleue my own eies, before any mans imagination, that is but wrested from the conceits of my owne proiects, and indeauours. But I honor, with all affection, the counsell and instructions of iudiciall directions, or any other honest aduertisement; fo farre to obserue, as they tie mee not to the crueltie of vnknowne euent.

These are the inducements that thus drew me to neglect all other employments, and spend my time and best abilities in these aduentures. Wherein, though I haue had many discouragements by the ingratitude of some, the malicious flanders of others, the falseness of friendes, the treachery of cowards, and slownesse of aduenturers; but chiefly by one *Hunt*, who was Master of the ship, with whom oft arguing these proiects, for a plantation, howeuer hee seemed well in words to like it, yet he practised to haue robbed mee of my plots, and obseruations, and so to leaue me alone in a desolate Ile, to the fury of famine, and all other extremities (lest I should haue acquainted Sir *Thomas Smith*, my Honourable good friend, and the Councell of *Virginia*) to the end, he and his associates, might secretly ingrosse it, ere it were knowne to the State: Yet that God that alway hath kept me from the worst of such practices, deliuered me from the worst of his diffimulations. Notwithstanding after
my

my departure, hee abused the Saluages where hee came, and betrayed twenty seauen of these poore innocent foules, which he fould in *Spaine* for flaues, to mooue their hate against our Nation, as well as to cause my proceedings to be so much the more difficult.

Now, returning in the Bark, in the fifth of August, I arriued at Plimouth: where imparting those my purposes to my honourable friende Sir *Ferdinando Gorge*, and some others; I was so encouraged, and assured to haue the managing their authoritie in those parts, during my life, that I ingaged my selfe to vndertake it for them. Arriuing at London, I found also many promise me such assistance, that I entertained *Michaell Cooper* the Master, who returned with mee, and others of the company. How hee dealt with others, or others with him I know not: But my publike proceeding gaue such encouragement, that it became so well apprehended by some fewe of the Southren Company, as these proiects were liked, and he furnished from London with foure ships at Sea, before they at Plimouth had made any prouision at all, but onely a ship cheefely set out by Sir *Ferdinando Gorge*; which vpon *Hunts* late trecherie among the Saluages, returned as shee went, and did little or nothing, but lost her time. I must confesse I was beholden to the fetters forth of the foure ships that went with *Cooper*; in that they offered mee that imploiment if I would accept it: and I finde, my refusall hath incurred some of their displeasures, whose fauor and loue I exceedingly desire, if I
may

may honestly inioy it. And though they doe censure me as oppofite to their proceedings; they fhall yet ftill in all my words and deedes, finde, it is their error, not my fault, that occafions their diflike: for hauing ingaged my felfe in this bufineffe to the Weft Countrey; I had beene verie difhoneft to haue broke my promife; nor will I fpend more time in difcouerie, or fifhing, till I may goe with a companie for plantation: for, I know my grounds. Yet euery one that reades this booke can not put it in practice; though it may helpe any that haue feene thofe parts. And though they endeauour to worke me euen out of my owne defignes, I will not much enuy their fortunes: but, I would bee fory their intruding ignorance fhould, by their defailements, bring thofe certainties to doubtfulneffe: So that the bufineffe prosper, I haue my defire; be it by *Londoner, Scot, Welch, or Englifh*, that are true fubiefts to our King and Countrey: the good of my Countrey is that I feeke; and there is more then enough for all, if they could bee content but to proceed.

At laft it pleaſed Sir *Ferdinando Gorge*, and *The occaſion of my returne.* Maſter Doctor *Sutcliffe* Deane of *Exceter*, to conceiue ſo well of theſe proiefts, and my former employments, as induced them to make a new aduerture with me in thoſe parts, whither they haue ſo often ſent to their continuall loſſe. By whoſe example, many inhabitants of the weſt Countrey, made promiſes of much more then was looked for, but their priuate emulations quickly qualified that heat in
the

the greater number; so that the burden lay principally on them, and some few Gentlemen my friends, in *London*. In the end I was furnished with a ship of 200. and another of 50. But ere I had sayled 120 leagues, shee broke all her mafts; pumping each watch 5 or 6000 strokes: onely her spret faile remayned to spoon before the wind, till we had

*My reimbar-
ment, incounters
with tyrats and
imprisonment by
the French.*

reaccommodated a Iury mast, and the rest, to re-
turne for *Plimouth*. My Vice-Admirall beeing
loft, not knowing of this, proceeded her voyage:

Now with the remainder of those prouisions, I
got out again in a small Barke of 60 tuns with 30 men
(for this of 200 and prouision for 70) which were the 16
before named, and 14 other saylors for the ship. With
those I fet faile againe the 24 of Iune: where what befell
me (because my *actions* and *writings* are so publicke to the
world, enuy still seeking to scandalize my endeauours, and
seeing no power but death, can stop the chat of ill tongues,
nor imagination of mens mindes) lest my owne relations of
those hard euent, might by some constructors, be made
doubtfull, I haue thought it best to insert the examinations
of those proceedings, taken by Sir *Lewis Stukley* a worthie
Knight, and Vice admirall of *Deuonshire*; which were as
followeth.

The

The examination of Daniel Baker, late Steward to Captaine Iohn Smith in the retorne of Plimouth; taken before Sir Lewis Stukley Knight, the eight of December 1615.

Who faith, being chased two dayes by one *Fry*, an English Pirate, that could not board vs, by reason of foule weather, *Edmund Chambers*, the Master, *Iohn Minter*, his mate, *Thomas Digby* the Pilot, and others importuned his saide Captaine to yeeld; houlding it vnpossible hee should defend himselfe: and that the saide Captaine should fend them his boate, in that they had none: which at last he concluded vpon these conditions, That *Fry* the Pyrate should vow not to take any thing from Captaine *Smith*, that might overthrowe his voyage, nor fend more Pirates into his ship then hee liked off; otherwaies, he would make sure of them he had, and defend himselfe against the rest as hee could.

More: he confesseth that the quarter-masters and *Chambers* receiued golde of those Pirats; but how much, he knoweth not: Nor would his Captain come out of his Caben to entertaine them; although a great many of them had beene his saylers, and for his loue would haue wafted vs to the Iles of *Flowers*.

At *Fyall*, wee were chased by two French Pyrats, who commanded vs Amaine. *Chambers*, *Minter*, *Digby*, and others, importuned againe the Captaine to yeeld; alledging they were *Turks*, and would make them

all

*Captaine Fry his
Ship 140 tuns, 36
cast peeces and
murderers, 80
men; of which
40, or 50, were
master gunners.*

*The one of 200,
the other 20.*

all flaves: or *Frenchmen*, and would throw them all ouer board if they shot but a peece; and that they were entertained to fish, and not to fight: vntill the Captaine vowed to fire the powder and split the ship, if they would not stand to their defence; whereby at last we went cleere of them, for all their shot.

*The Admirall 140
tuns, 12 peeces,
12 murderers, 90
men, with long
pistols, pocket
pistols, musket,
sword and po-
niard, the Vice-
admirall 100tuns,
the Rere-admiral
60, the other 80:
all had 250 men
most armed as is
said.*

At *Flowers* wee were chased by foure French men of warre; all with their close fights afore and after. And this examinants Captaine hauing provided for our defence, *Chambers, Minter, Digby*, and some others, againe importuned him to yeeld to the fauour of those, against whom there was nothing but ruine by fighting: But if he would goe aboard them in that hee could speake *French*, by curtesie hee might goe cleere; seeing they offered him such faire quarter, and vowed they were Protestants, and all of *Rochell*, and had the Kings commission onely to take *Spaniard, Portugales*, and Pyrats; which at last hee did: but they kept this examinates Captaine and some other of his company with him. The next day the French men of warre went aboard vs, and tooke what they listed, and diuided the company into their feuerall ships, and manned this examinates ship with the Frenchmen; and chased with her all the shippes they saw: vntill about foue or six dayes after vpon better consideration, they surrendered the ship, and victuals, with the most part of our prouision, but not our weapons.

More:

More: he confeffeth that his Captaine exhorted them to performe their voyage, or goe for *New found Land* to returne fraughted with fish, where hee would finde meanes to proceed in his plantation: but *Chambers* and *Minter* grew vpon tearms they would not; vntill those that were Souldiers concluded with their Captaines resolution, they would; seeing they had clothes, victualls, falt, nets, and lines sufficient, and expected their armes: and such other things as they wanted, the French men promised to restore, which the Captaine the next day went to seeke, and sent them about loading of commodities, as powder, match, hooke, instruments, his sword and dagger, bedding, aqua vitæ, his commiffion, apparell, and many other things; the particulars he remembereth not: But, as for the cloath, canuas, and the Captaines clothes, *Chambers*, and his affociats diuided it amongst themselues, and to whom they best liked; his Captaine not hauing any thing, to his knowledge, but his wastecoate and breeches. And in this manner going from ship to ship, to regaine our armes, and the rest; they seeing a sayle, gaue chase vntill night. The next day being very foule weather, this examine came so neere with the ship vnto the French men of warre that they split the maine sayle on the others spret sayle yard. *Chambers* willed the Captaine come aboard, or hee would leaue him: whereupon the Captaine commanded *Chambers* to send his boate for him. *Chambers* replied thee was split (which was false) telling him hee

might

might come if he would in the Admiralls boat. The Capitaines answer was, he could not command her, nor come when hee would : so this examine fell on sterne ; and that night left his said Capitaine alone amongst the French men, in this manner, by the command of *Chambers, Minter,* and others.

Daniel Cage, Edward Stalings, Gentlemen ; *Walter Chiffell, David Cooper, Robert Miller,* and *John Partridge,* beeing examined, doe acknowledge and confesse, that *Daniel Baker* his examination above written is true.

A double treachery. Now the cause why the *French* detayned me againe, was the suspicion this *Chambers* and *Minter* gaue them, that I would reuenge my selfe, vpon the Bank, or in *New found Land,* of all the *French* I could there incounter ; and how I would haue fired the ship, had they not ouerperswaded mee : and many other such like tricks to catch but opportunitie in this maner to leaue me. And thus they returned to *Plimouth* ; and perforce with the *French* I thus proceeded.

A fleet of nine French men of war, and fights with the Spaniards. Being a Fleet of eight or nine sayle, we watched for the *West Indies* fleet, till ill weather separated vs from the other 8. Still we spent our time about the Iles neere *Fyall* : where to keepe my perplexed thoughts from too much meditation of my miserable estate, I writ this discourse ; thinking to haue sent it you of his Maiesties Councell, by some ship or other :

other: for I saw their purpose was to take all they could. At last we were chased by one Captain *Barra*, an *English* Pyrat, in a small ship, with some twelue peeces of ordinance, about thirty men, and neer all starued. They fought by curtesie releefe of vs; who gaue them such faire promises, as at last wee betrayed Captaine *Wollifston* (his Lieftenant) and foure or fiue of their men aboard vs, and then prouided to take the rest perforce. Now my part was to be prifoner in the gun-room, and not to speake to any of them vpon my life: yet had *Barra* knowledge what I was. Then *Barra* perceiuing wel these *French* intents, made ready to fight, and *Wollifston* as resolutely regarded not their threats, which caused vs demurre vpon the matter longer, som fixteene houres; and then returned their prifoners, and some victualls also, vpon a small composition. The next wee tooke was a small *English* man of *Poole* from *New found Land*. The great caben at this present, was my prifon; from whence I could see them pillage those poore men of all that they had, and halfe their fish when hee was gone, they fould his poore cloathes at the maine mast, by an outcry, which scarce gaue each man seauen pence a peece. Not long after, wee tooke a *Scot* fraught from *Saint Michaels* to *Bristow*: hee had better fortune then the other. For, hauing but taken a boats loading of fuger, marmelade, fuckets, and such like, we discried foure sayle, after whom we stood; who forling their maine sayles attended vs to fight. But our *French* spirits were content onely to perceiue

ceiue they were *English* red croffes. Within a very small time after, wee chased foure *Spanish* shippes came from the *Indies*: wee fought with them foure or fīue houres, tore their sayles and fides; yet not daring to board them, loft them. A poore Caruell of *Brafīle*, was the next we chased: and after a small fight, thirteene or fourteen of her men being wounded, which was the better halfe, we A prize worth
16000 crowns. tooke her, with 370 chests of fugar. The next was a *West Indies* man, of 160 tuns, with 1200 hides, 50 chests of cutchanell, 14 coffers of wedgeses of siluer, 8000 A prize worth
200000 crowns. ryalls of 8, and six coffers of the King of *Spaines* treafure, besides the pillage and rich coffers of many rich passengers. Two monethes they kept me in this manner to manage their fights against the *Spaniards*, and be a prifoner when they tooke any *English*. Now though the Captaine had oft broke his promise, which was to put me a-shore on the Iles, or the next ship he tooke; yet, at last, he was intreated I should goe for *France* in the Caruell of fugar: himselfe resolved still to keepe the Seas. Within two dayes after, we were haled by two *West Indy* men: but when they saw vs waue them for the King of *France*, they gaue vs their broad sides, shot through our mayne mast and so left vs. Hauing liued thus, neer three moneths among those French men of warre; with much adoe, we arriued at the *Gulion*, not far from *Rochel*; where instead of the great promises they alwaies fed me with, of double satisfaction, and full content, they kept me fīue or six daies prifoner in
the

the Caruell, accusing me to bee him that burnt their Colony in *New France*; to force mee giue them a discharge before the Iudge of the Admiralty, and so stand to their curtise for satisfaction, or lie in prison, or a worse mischiefe. To preuent this choise, in the end of such a storme that beat them all vnder Hatches, I watched my opportunity to get a-shore in their boat; where-
My escape from
the French men.
into, in the darke night, I secretly got: and with a halfe pike that lay by me, put a drift for *Rat Ile*: but the Current was so strong and the Sea so great, I went a drift to Sea; till it pleased God the winde so turned with the tide, that although I was all this fearfull night of gusts and raine, in the Sea, the space of 12 houres, when many ships were driuen a shore, and diuerse split (and being with sculling and bayling the water tired, I expected each minute would sinke mee) at last I arriued in an oazie Ile by *Charowne*; were certaine fowlers found mee neere drowned, and halfe dead, with water, colde, and hunger. By those, I found meanes to gette to *Rochell*; where I vnderstood the man of warre which we left at Sea, and the rich prize was split, the Captaine drowned and halfe his companie the same night, within seauen leagues of that place, from whence I escaped alone, in the little boate, by the mercy of God; far beyond all mens reason, or my expectation. Arriuing at *Rochell*, vpon my complaint to the Iudge of the Admiraltie, I founde many good words, and faire promises; and ere long many of them that escaped drowning, tolde mee the newes they
heard

heard of my owne death: these I arresting, their feuerall examinations did so confirme my complaint, it was held prooffe sufficient. All which being performed according to the order of iustice, from vnder the iudges hand; I presented it to the English Ambaffador then at *Burdeaux*, where it was my chance to see the arriuall of the Kings great mariage brought from *Spaine*. Of the wrack of the rich prize some 36000. crownes worth of goods came a shore and was faued with the Caruell, which I did my best to arrest: the Iudge did promise me I should haue iustice; what will bee the conclusion as yet, I know not. But vnder the colour to take Pirats and West-Indie men (because the *Spanyards* will not suffer the *French* trade in the West-Indies) any goods from thence, though they take them vpon the Coast of *Spaine*, are lawfull prize; or from any of his territories out of the limits of *Europe*.

Leauing thus my bufineffe in *France*, I returned to *Plimouth*, to find them that had thus buried me amongst the *French*: and not onely buried mee, but with so much infamy, as such trecherous cowards could suggest to excuse their villanies: But my clothes, bookes, instruments, Armes, and what I had, they shared amongst them, and what they liked; sayning, the *French* had all was wanting; and had throwne them into the Sea, taken their ship, and all, had they not runne away and left me as they did.

Sir Thomas Edmunds.

They betraied mee having the broad scale of England: and neere twentie sayle of English more, besides them concealed in like maner were betrayed that year.

My returne for England, 1615.

did. The cheeftaines of this mutinie that I could finde, I laied by the heeles; the reft, like themfelues, confefsed the truth as you haue heard. Now how I haue or could preuent thefe accidents, I reft at your cenfures. But to the matter.

Newfound-land at the firft, I haue heard, was held as defperate a fifhing, as this I proiect in *New England*. *Placentia*, and the *Banke*, were alfo as doubtfull to the *French*: But, for all the difafters happened mee, the bufineffe is the fame it was: and the five fhips (whereof one was reported more then three hundred tunnes) went forward; and found fifh fo much, that neither *Izeland-man*, nor *Newfound-land-man*, I could heare of hath beene there, will goe any more to either place, if they may goe thither. So, that vpon the returne of my Vice-admirall that proceeded on her voyage when I fpent my mafts, from *Plymouth* this yeare are gone foure or five faile: and from *London* as many; onely to make voyages of profit: where the Englifhmen haue yet beene, all their returnes together (except Sir *Fr. Popp-hames*) would fcarce make one a fauer of neere a douzen I could nominate; though there be fifh fufficient, as I perfwade my felfe, to fraught yearely foure or five hundred fayle, or as many as will goe. For, this fifhing ftretcheth along the Coaft from *Cape Cod* to *Newfound-land*, which is feauen or eight hundered miles at the leaft; and hath his courfe in the deepes, and by the fhore, all the yeare long;

keeping

The fucceffe of my vice Admirall: and the foure fhips of London, from New England.

keeping their hants and feedings as the beasts of the field, and the birds of the aire. But, all men are not such as they should bee, haue vndertaken those voiajes: and a man that hath but heard of an instrument, can hardly vse it so well, as hee that by vse hath contriued to make it. All the *Romanes* were not *Scipioes*: nor all the *Geneweses*, *Columbuses*: nor all *Spaniards*, *Corteses*: had they diued no deeper in the secrets of their discoueries, then wee, or stopped at such doubts and poore accidentall chances; they had neuer beene remembred as they are: yet had they no such certainties to begin as wee. But, to conclude, *Adam* and *Eue* did first beginne this innocent worke, To plant the earth to remaine to posteritie; but not without labour, trouble and industrie. *Noe*, and his family, beganne againe the second plantation; and their seede as it still increased, hath still planted new Countries, and one countrie another: and so the world to that estate it is. But not without much hazard, trauell, discontents, and many difasters. Had those worthie Fathers and their memorable off-spring not beene more dilligent for vs now in these Ages, then wee are to plant that yet vnplanted, for the after liuers: Had the seede of *Abraham*, our Sauour Christ, and his Apostles, expofed themfelues to no more dangers to teach the Gospell, and the will of God then wee; Euen wee our selues, had at this present been as Saluage, and as miserable as the most barbarous Saluage yet vnciuilized. The *Hebrewes*, and *Lacedæmonians*, the *Goths*, the *Grecians*, the *Romanes*,
and

and the rest, what was it they would not vndertake to enlarge their Territories, enrich their subiects, resist their enemies? Those that were the founders of those great Monarchies and their vertues, were no filuered idle golden *Pharises*, but industrious iron-steeled *Publicans*: They regarded more prouisions, and necessaries for their people, then iewels, riches, ease, or delight for themselues. Riches were their seruants, not their Maisters. They ruled (as Fathers, not as Tyrantes) their people as children, not as slaues: there was no disauster, could discourage them; and let none thinke they incountered not with all manner of incumbrances. And what haue euer beene the workes of the greatest Princes of the earth, but planting of countries, and ciuilizing barbarous and inhumane Nations, to ciuilitie and humanitie? whose eternall actions, fill our histories. Lastly, the *Portugales*, and *Spaniards*: whose euerliuing actions, before our eyes will testifie with them our idleness, and ingratitude to all posterities, and the neglect of our duties in our pietie and religion we owe our God, our King, and Countrie; and want of charity to those poore saluages, whose Countrie wee challenge, vse and possesse; except wee bee but made to vse, and marre what our Forefathers made, or but onely tell what they did, or esteeme our selues too good to take the like paines. Was it vertue in them, to prouide that doth maintaine vs? and baseness for vs to doe the like for others? Surely no. Then seeing we are not borne for our selues, but each to helpe other and
our

our abilities are much alike at the houre of our birth and the minute of our death: Seeing our good deedes, or our badde, by faith in Christs merits, is all we haue to carrie our foules to heauen, or hell: Seeing honour is our liues ambition; and our ambition after death, to haue an honourable memorie of our life: and feeing by noe meanes wee would bee abated of the dignities and glories of our Predeceffors; let vs imitate their vertues to bee worthily their fucceffors.

F I N I S.

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To his worthy Captaine,
the Author.

*O*ft thou hast led, when I brought vp the Rere
In bloodie wars, where thousands haue bin slaine.
Then giue mee leaue, in this some part to beare ;
And as thy seruant, heere to read my name.
Tis true, long time thou hast my Captaine beene
In the fierce wars of Transiluania :
Long ere that thou America hadst seene,
Or led wast captiued in Virginia ;
Thou that to passe the worlds foure parts dost deeme
No more, then t'were to goe to bed, or drinke,
And all thou yet hast done, thou dost esteeme
As nothing ; This doth cause mee thinke
That thou I'auc seene so oft approv'd in dangers
(And thrice captiu'd, thy valor still hath freed)
Art yet preferu'd, to conuert these strangers :
By God thy guide, I trust it is decreed.
For mee : I not commend, but much admire
Thy England yet vnknowne to passers by-her.
For it will praise it selfe in spight of me ;
Thou, it, it thou, to all posteritie.

Your true friend,
and fouldier,
Ed. Robifon.

To my honest Captaine,
the Author.

*M*alignant Times ! What can be said or don,
But shall be censur'd and traduc't by some !
This worthy Work, which thou hast bought so dear,
Ne thou, nor it, Detractors neede to fear.
Thy words by deedes so long thou hast approv'd,
Of thousands knowe thee not thou art belou'd.
And this great Plot will make thee ten times more
Knowne and belou'd, than ere thou wert before.
I neuer knew a Warryer yet, but thee,
From wine, Tobacco, debts, dice, oaths, so free.
I call thee Warriar : and I make thee bolder ;
For, many a Captaine now, was neuer Souldier.
Some such may swell at this : but (to their praise)
When they have don like thee, my Muse shall raise
Their due deserts to Worthies yet to come,
To liue like thine (admir'd) till day of Doome.

Your true friend,

sometimes your foldier,

THO. CARLTON.





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